The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—A heavy snow-storm prevailed at Allentown, Pa., yesterday.

—Dispatches from Delaware, Anna and other parts of Central Ohio report snow falling all day yesterday.

—Three laborers were killed on Tuesday morning by the falling of an embankment at College Point, Long Island.

—The Executive Committee of the National Grange has sent one thousand dollars to the suffering Grangers in Louisiana.

—The harbor of Kingston, Can., is clear of ice, and navigation has been resumed. The Collingwood harbor is still blocked.

—About two thousand dollars worth of provisions were shipped from Cincinnati yesterday for the benefit of the Louisiana sufferers.

—The President has nominated Samuel S. Burdett, of Missouri, to be Commissioner of the General Land Office, Vice Drummond, resigned.

—Obediah Boune, Congressman from the Second District of New York in 1851, committed suicide at a hotel on Staten Island on last Monday night.

—Augustus Bradley, agent of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad at Bloomington, Ill., committed suicide on Tuesday morning by shooting himself.

—Ex-Lieutenant Governor Cumback, of Indiana, addressed the citizens of New Albany last night upon the subject of temperance in a speech of one hour and a half.

—The heaviest storm of the winter occurred in the vicinity of Fort Wayne, Ind., on Monday. Snow fell ten or twelve inches on a level. So far as heard from the fruit is untojured.

—Both branches of the Baltimore City Council have passed a resolution appropriating twenty-five thousand dollars for the relief of the sufferers by the flood in the Mississippi Valley.

—The Cecelia extension of the Louisville, Paducah & Southwestern Railroad having been completed, through trains are running on the regular line and making southern connections.

—Joseph Hyde, a farmer living near Overton, Neb., was run over by a freight train of the Union Pacific Railroad and killed, last Monday night. He was drunk, and went to sleep on the track.

—At a meeting of first mortgage bondholders of the L. C. & L. Short Line Railroad, resolutions were adopted favorable to the terms proposed by the company for funding the coupons of 1874-5 as they accrue into consolidated mortgage bonds.

—The Comptroller of the Currency has declared a dividend of thirty per cent. in favor of the creditors of the First National Bank of New Orleans, payable May 4th, making sixty per cent. dividends in all.

—Parties in St. Louis in a position to know the facts in the case, say the report that Senator Schurz will take editorial charge of a German newspaper in New York after the expiration of his term is not true.

—R. E. Whitehouse, a shoemaker, committed suicide by cutting his throat at Windsor, Mich., last Monday evening. He ran away from his wife and four children in Lynn, Mass., and had been living for a year past with a Miss Doly, by whom he had a child.

—The corner stone of the Vanderbilt University at Nashville was laid on Tuesday by Bishop Payne. Addresses were delivered by Bishop McTyre, Gov. Brown and Judge Morgan, of Memphis. The attendance was very large. The business houses of the city were closed after two P. M.

—There was a heavy run on the Freedman's Savings Bank in Charleston, S. C., yesterday. At first depositors were paid in full, but as the run continued the bank paid only twenty per cent. of their deposits, and required sixty days' notice for the balance. The deposits in the bank on April 1st were $256,000.

—Frederick Douglass, President of the Freedmen's Savings Bank in Washington, says depositors need give themselves no uneasiness, and should not dispose of their claims at a sacrifice. Those employed at the bank assure him that if depositors will be patient for a very short time the bank and its branches will be able to pay dollar for dollar.

CRIMES.

—Ernest Moore was kicked to death, in New York, by Henry Muller, yesterday.

—An Ottawa (Ont.) man, named O'Reilly, last Monday night beat his crippled wife to death with her crutch.

—Joseph Criqui, late a Captain on the lakes, during an altercation in Buffalo yesterday afternoon shot and instantly killed James Fitzgerald. The latter was the aggressor.

—The trial of Detective Lahy, indicted for the murder of McNamara, in New York, by shooting him through the door while the officers were searching for Dutch Harmon, was begun yesterday.

—At Yankton, D. T., on Tuesday, Wintermute was arraigned on an indictment for the murder of General McCook, and plead "Not guilty." The case was set for a hearing on Tuesday, May 5th, and will then doubtless proceed as soon as a jury can be procured.

—The coroner's jury in the case of the "cow pasture" murder, near Boston, where a child four and a half years of age was found dead, stabbed in thirty-one places, a week ago, rendered a verdict charging the boy Pomeroy with the crime. Pomeroy is only fourteen years old.

—A dispatch from Guyandotte, W. Va., says that Charles Smith shot with a revolver and instantly killed R. H. L. Hayslip, Postmaster at that place and editor of the Guyandotte *Echo*. Smith was arrested, but says he and Hayslip were warm friends, and that the shooting was entirely accidental.

—Stephen Hood, colored, convicted at the last December term of the Cleveland Court of Common Pleas of the murder of his stepson, Greenburg Hood, on July 17, 1873, is to be executed to-day. Since his conviction he has persistently declared his innocence of any knowledge or participation in the crime.

—An investigation into the case of Mary Julien, who died in Fort Wayne, Ind., last Friday night, of an attempt at abortion, has revealed the fact that another young girl at the St. Joseph Hospital has died from the same cause within the last few days. Considerable excitement has been occasioned by these discoveries.

—The individual representing himself in Lafayette, Ind., as H. C. Hedger, programme agent of Howe's Circus, arrested by a press agent, was yesterday morning taken into custody by a special Postoffice agent, charged with violation of the postal laws in receiving letters that did not belong to him. A preliminary examination was had before the United States Commissioner, and in default of $500 bail was locked up.

FIRES

—The Imperial Straw Works in Montreal, Canada, were burned on Monday night.

—A fire in Logansport, Ind., on Monday night destroyed about $12,000 worth of property.

—The Kingston market, Kingston, Caledonia and Johnston Hotels, and an agricultural warehouse were destroyed in Ottawa, Canada, on Tuesday morning. Loss $100,000.

FOREIGN.

ACHEEN.

Battles with the Dutch.

THE HAGUE, April 28.—A dispatch from Pedang reports battles between the Dutch and Acheenese on the 11th and 16th inst., without decisive results.

ACHEEN, April 25.—In the battle of the 11th 3,000 natives made a general attack on the Dutch position. They attempted to carry the works at Kraton by assault, and were driven back with great slaughter, after eight hours' fighting. All the Dutch forces, with the exception of a garrison of 2,500 men in Kraton, will return to Java on the 26th inst.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Fatal Accident in Newgate.

LONDON, April 28.—Three buildings in Newgate fell to-day, killing and maiming a number of persons.

GERMANY.

Surplus in the Prussian Treasury.

BERLIN, April 27.—The Prussian Minister of Finance reports a surplus of 21,000,000 thalers for 1873.

A Murderer Pointing Out His Victims' Graves.

HUDSON, April 26.—Waltz, the Catskill murderer, was taken to his farm this morning, and pointed out where he alleges his first victim, an organ grinder, was buried. The place is covered with water, and is being drained, preparatory to digging. An organ crank, oil can and a full suit of clothing, as well as a sponge with which he says he wiped up the blood, were found in places which he designated. Digging for the body will be commenced as soon as the water is drained off. There seems now but little doubt that Waltz killed two men previous to the scissors grinder.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

Rutan's Day in the Senate—His two Bills Moving Along—The "School Book" Commission—Constitutional Amendments—Philadelphia's Bill Defeated—Evans in the Bankruptcy Court.

Special to the Gazette.

HARRISBURG, April 28, 1874.

SENATE.

The "School Book" Question.

The Senate was occupied all morning with Rutan's bill for the Commission to select a series of text books for public schools. The debate was as sharp as it was lengthy. The Senators who advocated it were Senators Rutan, Wallace, Humphreys, McClure and Cooper, and it was opposed by Playford, Fitch and Ermentrout. The discussion was ended just a few minutes before adjournment, and no vote was taken.

The bill was taken up at the afternoon session, and after some discussion was amended by Senator Wallace, and passed second reading.

Constitution Amendments.

This might very aptly be called "Rutan's day" in the Senate, for the body was engaged principally with measures introduced by him. After the school book bill had been disposed of, the bill offered by him to regulate constitutional amendments was taken up. This bill provides for the appointment of a committee of seven to propose such amendments as may seem judicious. The bill was strongly advocated by Rutan and Wallace, and passed by a vote of 22 to 3.

HOUSE.

Street Improvements.

Mr. NEWMYER read in place an act regulating the paving, grading and curbing of streets, lanes and alleys in the boroughs of the State.

Divided at Last.

The act authorizing a division of the Eighth Normal School District was next taken up, and was passed finally. This little bill has been before the House for some time, and has created considerable discussion, the interest being principally of a local character.

No More Debt.

Philadelphia was checked a little to day in its financial career. The House took up the bill authorizing an increase of the city's indebtedness in accordance with Section 8, Article 9, of the new Constitution. This is the clause of the Constitution which limits the debts of cities to 7 per cent. of the valuation of the property; but which permits the increase of the debt 3 per cent. in cities which at present have reached the 7 per cent. limit, or allows an increase of 2 per cent. when the assent of the electors is obtained at a public election.

A caucus was held in relation to this bill, among others, by the Democrats, and they resolved to make it a partisan matter,—because they could not get the State apportionment changed to please them. The result was the defeat of the bill by a vote of 50 yeas to 36 nays. It required two-thirds of the members to vote in the affirmative to pass the bill.

Notaries' Fees.

The bill fixing the fees of Notaries was called up and killed.

The following bills were

Passed Finally.

The act fixing and defining the individual liability of stockholders of banks.

The supplement to the act to facilitate the barring of entails.

The act for the annexation of boroughs or townships or parts thereof.

The act for the imprisonment of persons where sentences have been commuted by the Governor.

The act defining the duties of Directors of the Poor.

The act relative to the issue of "free passes" or passes at a discount.

The act for the payment of canvassers in Philadelphia, appointed in accordance with the schedule of the new Constitution.

Personal.

Mr. Forsyth, Oil Inspector for Pittsburgh, is in the Capital to-day.

Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court opens a brief engagement here next week to consider cases from the middle district.

Evans' Bankruptcy.

Geo. O. Evans wants to go into bankruptcy, and has filed his petition to that effect. He sets forth his assets at $49,883, but this has all been pledged as collateral security for money advanced. He owes, including the judgment against him by the State, $190,415.22. He figures up his losses during the seven years he ran his career of luxury, at $306,739.62. There are some rich items in the list. For instance, there are losses by investments in patents of $72,000; paid to S. P. Brown, his Washington confessee, $20,000; D. C. Forney, $6,000; J. R. Dunglison, $2,500; old debts, paid, about $22,000; then last of all, "family traveling and business expenses for seven years," $75,000. This latter figure does not include some $26,000 spent in prosecuting the War Claims, in addition to the amounts paid to Brown *et al.*, as given above. It is likely Mr Evans will get through the Court, even as he got through the money. ARCTIC.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

The President's Veto of the Finance Bill Sustained.

The Legislative Appropriation Bill Passed by the House.

WASHINGTON, April 28, 1874.

SENATE.

Louisville & Portland Canal.

Mr. STEVENSON presented a preamble and resolutions of the President and directors of the Louisville & Portland Canal Co., claiming that they were opposed to the Government paying the bonds and taking possession of the work, but that they were legally advised not to surrender possession until all debts were paid by the Government. They further stated that the receipts of the company for the past nine years had been but little over $160,000, instead of $350,000 per annum, as stated in the Senate.

Mr. STEVENSON said he had no desire to do the directors any wrong, as they were gentlemen of the highest respectability. The committee had never communicated any facts on the subject to either his colleague or himself. He reiterated his statement, regretting that the company had interposed any objection to the Government taking control of the work.

The resolutions were laid on the table.

Political Disabilities.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Judiciary Committee, reported unfavorably on bills to relieve the political disabilities of J. W. Bennet, of Maryland, John Forsythe, of Alabama, Clara Pickett, of Virginia, David A. Telfair, of North Carolina, and Raphael Semmes, of Alabama. Most of these bills did not have the necessary petitions from the parties named, and the latter one the committee was not disposed to consider favorably. However, the committee was discharged from their further consideration.

Promotions in the Army.

Mr. LOGAN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported favorably a bill authorizing appointments and promotions in the Medical and Ordnance departments of the United States army.

Removal of a Bank.

The bill to authorize the Citizens National Bank of Hagerstown, Md., to remove to Washington, D. C., was passed—yeas 39, nays 14.

The Vetoed Finance Bill.

The morning hour expired, and the chair announced that the Senate would resume consideration of the Louisiana bill.

Mr. WRIGHT moved that the bill be laid aside and that the finance bill and the President's message vetoing the same, be taken up. The Senator from Indiana (Morton) had given notice last week that he would move take up the bill to day. That Senator was now confined to his house by sickness, but he was perfectly willing to have the bill considered.

Mr. CONKLING said no notice was given that a motion would be made to take up the bill to-day. During the debate last week it was suggested that the bill be considered to-day, but he (Conkling) declined to accept the suggestion, when he made a motion that the message lay on the table.

Mr. EDMUNDS said his friend from Missouri (Schurz), now absent in Boston upon a mission of public importance, had requested him to ask the Senate not to proceed to the consideration of the finance bill before his return. He would be here on Thursday, and he thought it would be no more than proper to grant the request. He hoped the bill would not be taken up now.

Mr. SHERMAN moved that the bill be made the special order for Monday next, after the expiration of the morning hour.

Mr. CONKLING said there were good reasons for deferring the vote upon the bill, and no public interest was to be consulted by speedy action. Several Senators were absent, and besides, a portion of the seats belonging to Massachusetts was vacant. The new Senator desired to be here to record his vote, and certainly that privilege might be accorded him.

After debate Mr. CONKLING asked unanimous consent to have Friday next, at two o'clock, P. M., fixed for consideration of the bill, when a vote should be taken without debate.

Mr. THURMAN said he would be glad to have the bill disposed of, but he thought so important of this importance must provoke discussion. The bank that was launched upon the waters of an irredeemable paper currency had struck a Presidential rock, and was shattered. He would give his hearty support to any bill which would restore confidence and put the currency of the nation on a sound basis. He did not understand this great diversity of opinion between the administration Senators. For his part he longed to have a return to the good old days of Andrew Jackson, when the President had a good, wholesome influence upon Congress, and when the policy and views of the administration had some weight.

Mr. EDMUNDS said he liked that speech. It put him in mind of old times. [Laughter.] The difference between a Republican and a Democratic was that in a Republican administration the chief magistrate attended to his constitutional duties, whereas in the good old days of Andrew Jackson, if any Democratic Senator failed to come to time or support any measure of the administration, he was not allowed any position in his party. It was for that reason that the people in this country broke down the Democratic administrations, because under them there were constant aggressions against the liberties of the people. In the Republican party every Senator had a right to his own opinions, and acted according to his own views.

The question being on Mr. Wright's motion to lay aside the Louisiana bill and proceed to the consideration of the Finance bill and the President's message,

Mr. CONKLING asked unanimous consent to have the subject made the special order for Friday, and that a vote be taken then without debate.

Mr. MERRIMON—I object.

Mr. CONKLING—Well, we know now he is one who proposes to debate a dead bill.

Mr. ANTHONY suggested that the bill be taken up, and the Senators could agree to have a vote taken as soon as the Senator from North Carolina (Merrimon) finished his speech.

Mr. SARGENT said if Senator Merrimon spoke, other Senators on the opposite side would reserve the right to reply to what he might say.

The vote was then taken on Mr. Wright's motion to lay aside the Louisiana bill and take up the finance bill with the President's message, and it was agreed to—yeas 35, nays 27.

The Chair announced that the finance bill was before the Senate and the question was should it pass, notwithstanding the President's objections. Upon the question the Constitution required that a vote should be taken by yeas and nays.

No one take taking the floor, the roll was called, and the vote resulted: Yeas 34, nays 30 as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allison, Bogy, Boreman, Cameron, Carpenter, Clayton, Conover, Dennis, Dorsey, Ferry, (Michigan), Goldthwaite, Gordon, Harvey, Hitchcock, Ingalls, Johnston, Lewis, Logan, McCreery, Merrimon, Mitchell, Norwood, Oglesby, Patterson, Pease, Pratt, Ramsey, Robertson, Spencer, Sprague, Tipton, West, Windom and Wright—34.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Boutwell, Buckingham, Chandler, Conkling, Cragin, Davis, Edmunds, Fenton, Ferry, (Conn.), Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Gilbert, Hager, Hamilton (Md.), Hamilton (Tenn.), Hamlin, Howe, Jones, Kelly, Morrill (Vt.), Sargent, Scott, Sherman, Stevenson, Stewart, Stockton, Thurman and Wadleigh—30.

Two-thirds not voting in the affirmative, the bill was lost.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, who would have voted against the bill, announced that he was paired with Mr. Morton, who would have voted for it.

Mr. RANSOM, who also would have voted for the bill, announced that he would not vote, but would pair himself with Mr. Schurz, who was absent, and who was opposed to the bill.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN moved to take up the Civil Rights bill.

On motion of Mr. BOREMAN, the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

Relief for Louisiana Sufferers.

Mr. GARFIELD, from the Appropriation Committee, reported a bill appropriating ninety thousand dollars for the purchase of rations to be used in the relief of persons suffering from the inundations of the lower Mississippi.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Homesteads.

Mr. NEGLEY asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to prepare and report a bill to amend the act of the 8th of June, 1872, relative to soldiers' and sailors' homesteads, so as to allow honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, their widows and orphan children, to acquire homesteads on public lands without being required to commence settlement and improvement.

Mr. DUNNELL objected.

Mr. COBURN, Chairman of the committee, remarked that the question was now before that committee, and would certainly be reported upon.

Impeachment of a Judge.

On motion of Mr. WILSON (Indiana), the Judiciary Committee was instructed to inquire whether Judge William Story, United States District Judge of the Western District of Arkansas, should be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors.

Another Investigation.

Mr. WOOD offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means:

Resolved, That the Committee on Ways and Means be authorized and directed to inquire whether any, and if so, whom of the United States Government officials of the city of New York have absented themselves or are now absenting themselves from their official duties to influence and control, by improper or improper means, State legislation at the capital of that State, and also whether for these objects they have offered to members of the Legislature any inducements, such as places or profits connected with their offices in New York, to be given after the adjournment of the Legislature.

Legislative Appropriation.

The House then took up the Legislative Appropriation bill, and Mr. GARFIELD, chairman of the committee, addressed the House, giving a resume of the provisions of the bill and the changes made in it by the Committee of the Whole.

The question of printing bank notes and bonds was debated at considerable length by Messrs. Garfield, Dawes, Hale (Me.), Porter, Randall, Maynard and others, an amendment having been voted by the Committee of the Whole increasing the appropriation for that purpose from $500,000 to $1,250,000. The objection made to that amendment by Messrs. Dawes, Hale and Potter was that its object was to break up the present system of printing bank notes and bonds, which worked well, and was properly guarded with all necessary checks, and to place the matter in the hands of the Printing Division of the Treasury, or virtually in the hands of one man, and it was charged in the course of the discussion that one of the objects was to give work to the Columbia Bank Note Engraving Co. in Washington.

Mr. RANDALL advocated the amendment in the interest of economy and of safety. He contended that the objection to the amendment was in the interest of the three bank note engraving companies in New York.

At last the discussion closed and the House proceeded to vote on various amendments. The amendment increasing the salaries of some of the officers of the House was agreed to without the yeas and nays.

The amendment appropriating $5,000 for the purchase of official stamps for the Treasury Department, instead of $200,000, the object being to break up the system of requiring each department to pay its own postage, was agreed to—yeas 130, nays 90.

The House refused to agree to the amendment making the maximum pay of gaugers seven dollars per day, instead of five dollars.

The House also refused to agree to the amendment striking out the appropriations for the assay office at Charlotte, N. C.—yeas 71, nays 136.

The House also refused to agree to the amendment striking out the items for horses and carriages for the Department of Justice—yeas 100, nays 103.

The amendment offered by Mr. Speer (Pa.), requiring the Attorney General to report in detail the expenditures of the contingent fund, was agreed to, also the amendment requiring Clerks and Marshals of District Courts to be residents of the district.

The amendment in reference to the engraving and printing of notes and bonds by the Treasury Department, increasing the amount from $500,000 to $1,125,000, was agreed to—yeas 153, nays 53.

The paragraph appropriating $625,000 for printing notes, bonds, etc., was stricken out without a division. The provision on that subject now stands as follows: "For labor by the day, or piece or contract, including the labor of workmen skilled in engraving, transferring plate, printing, and other specialties necessary for carrying on the work of engraving and printing notes, bonds and other securities of the United States, the pay for such labor to be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury at rates not exceeding the rates usually paid for such work, and for other expenses of engraving and printing notes, bonds and other securities of the United States, $1,125,000."

The amendment striking out the paragraph relating to department clerks to work seven hours a day, instead of six hours, was struck out without the yeas and nays.

The amendment exempting appropriations for river and harbor improvements, light-houses and certain public works, from the law which requires unexpended balances of appropriations to be carried to the surplus fund and covered into the Treasury at the expiration of two years, was agreed to without a division.

These were all the important amendments. The bill was then passed and the House adjourned.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., April 29, 1874.

Probabilities for To-day.

For New England, fresh and brisk east to north winds, probably high on the coast, cloudy weather and rain or snow.

For the Middle States, fresh and brisk north to west winds and clearing weather over the western portion during the morning, and over the eastern portion during the evening.

For the South Atlantic States, winds veering to west and north, with clear and clearing weather.

For the lower lake region, winds shifting to north and west, with clear and clearing weather.

For the upper lake region, winds veering to east and south, rising temperature and clear or partly cloudy weather.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, clear and clearing weather, with north to west winds.

For the Gulf States, northwest to northeast winds, generally lower temperature and clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the upper Mississippi valley and Missouri, winds shifting to easterly and southerly, rising temperature and clear or partly cloudy weather.

The Ohio river above Paducah and the Monongahela will rise, the Mississippi remain nearly stationary and the lower Missouri continue falling.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

District of Columbia Investigation.

Report on the Alleged Misgovernment in South Carolina.

WASHINGTON, April 28, 1874.

Affairs in Arkansas.

President Grant has received a dispatch from Governor Baxter, of Arkansas, stating that an armed insurrection exists in that State, and asking for aid to protect the State against domestic violence. Governor Baxter says he telegraphed on April 19th, but understands that the President never received the requisition. Gov. Brooks has already made a similar request, and now has two lawyers in Washington looking after his interests. Two lawyers in the employ of Baxter are on their way here. The question who is the actual Governor will be presented to the President for decision, unless some other mode of settlement shall intervene.

District of Columbia Investigation.

The District of Columbia Investigation Committee to-day began the hearing of evidence for the defense. Samuel T. Pritchie, of the firm of Sperry & Pritchie, of Talmage, Ohio, was sworn, and testified that the sewer pipe furnished by his firm to the Board of Public Works was at lower figures than was charged the cities of Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Rochester, Cincinnati, and other cities.

Moses Kelley testified that in his capacity as Cashier of the National Metropolitan Bank he had advanced money to contractors on District securities at 8 per cent. Interest, holding the securities as collaterals, but that he had never purchased certificates outright, and that he had no arrangements with the Board of Public Works with reference to the redemption of certificates then advanced upon, but that bank took its chances for payment. He denied that he had ever entered into a conspiracy with Kibourne and others for the purpose of controlling contracts.

John L. Kidwell, charged as one of the conspirators to secure District contracts, denied that he had ever entered into a conspiracy to secure contracts, and knew nothing of the existence of any such conspiracy. He states that he was President of the Sendra Sandstone Company, and that it had furnished but about $3,000 worth of stone to the Board of Public Works. The company had sold to Jones & Collins, contractors under the board, about $40,000 worth of stone, on which, however, there had been no profits, on account of the pay being in part in District scrip.

Ex-Governor Cooke denied his connection with any organized conspiracy to secure or control contracts. He did not know Rev. Calvin Brown or Kirtland, nor did he know they were operating to secure DeGolyer & McClellan a contract. He knew Chittenden; was casually introduced to him by Huntington, who at the time told witness that Chittenden was endeavoring to secure a contract for DeGolyer & McClellan. Witness told Huntington not to interest himself in Chittenden's business, as his motives might be misconstrued.

Report on the Alleged Misgovernment in South Carolina.

Representative Tremaine, of the sub-committee of the House Judiciary Committee, to-day made a report to the full committee on the memorial of the Taxpayers' Convention of South Carolina asking for relief against alleged misgovernment in that State. A majority of the committee agreed to the report, which was presented to the House, ordered printed and recommitted to the committee.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, on behalf of the minority, will submit views maintaining that Congress should appoint a committee to investigate the condition of affairs in South Carolina. The majority of the committee say the real grievances of the memorialists and those whom they represent relate to the changes in the Constitution of the United States, whereby the colored voters of South Carolina numbered about 90,000 and the white voters about 40,000. Congress has no constitutional power to grant the relief which is asked by the petitioners. It is believed that by a mutual interchange of kind and friendly intercourse, and by the employment of all the means which are found sufficient in other States, the existing evils in the administration of affairs in South Carolina may be remedied by the people themselves. The committee, therefore, report a resolution that the prayer of the memorialists be denied and the committee discharged from further consideration of the subject.

Alleged Violation of the Postal Law.

The House Committee on Postoffices and Postroads to-day heard a statement from the Postmaster General in regard to a charge preferred by Congressman Storer that the law had been violated by the Postoffice Department in connection with a certain mail contract in Texas several years ago. The Postmaster General's explanation showed that he had acted in accordance with the law then existing. Fortified by an opinion of the Attorney General as to its proper construction. The law was subsequently changed, but not until long after the matter complained of had been consummated.

New Postal Treaty with France.

The new French and American postal treaty was signed to-day by the Postmaster General and the French minister, and subsequently approved by the President. It will be forwarded to France to-morrow by the Secretary of State for the final action of the French Government.

Cabinet Meeting.

The Cabinet session to-day was unimportant. All the members were present excepting Secretary Richardson, who was represented by Assistant Secretary Sawyer.

The Pension Bill.

The House Committee on Appropriations has completed the pension bill, appropriating twenty-nine million dollars.

THE FLOOD.

Relief for the Sufferers.

NEW ORLEANS, April 28.—Among the contributions for the overflowed sufferers are: From Washington City, $1,000; Manchester, $1,000; Bath, Me., $1,000. The Distributing Committee are working energetically, getting off supplies to all accessible points in the overflowed districts where assistance is required.

The Mississippi Forty Miles Wide.

MEMPHIS, April 28.—The river is now stationary at this point, with no land, except portions of the railroad track, to be seen. At Arkansas, a distance of forty miles, which may be given as the width of the river. There is no change to report in the condition of the railroads. The Memphis & Louisville route is still under water between Paris and Clarksville, while the Mississippi Central is still broken between Canton and Grenada. Passengers came through to-day from Little Rock by transferring at washed places, but as a swift current crosses the track at several points it is uncertain how long communication can be kept up.

NEW ORLEANS, April 28.—The captain of the steamer Iberia, in a report to-day to Mr. J. Tupper, agent of the Alakapos Mail Transportation Company, says in coming between Bayou Teche to-day he took on sugar at Oaktown direct from the sugar house of Pargery on the Bayou Teche. All the Pargery plantations under water from seven miles above New Iberia. The water at Grand Lake is only one hundred and fifty yards from flowing over the Teche from Atchafalaya to New Iberia. Families are pouring in from all quarters and settling on the highlands. Most of the large plantations are abandoned on the east side of the Teche, where 5,000 hogsheads of sugar would have been made. They now only hope to save seed. Portions of the towns of Franklin, New Iberia and St. Martinsville are under water. The water is running over the Morgans Railroad for a distance of about twenty-five miles from Brashear. The streets of the latter town are covered with water.

Three men were drowned on Monday while crossing at the Pearl river crossing of the Mobile & New Orleans Railroad. Superintendent Scranton, of this road, says it will take thirty days to repair the damage by the recent flood, and yet the road is in thorough order.

ARKANSAS.

The Gubernatorial Huddle.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., April 28.—A special to the *Gazette* from Helena says there was a very large meeting in that place on Monday night for the purpose of raising volunteers for Brooks. The meeting was composed principally of colored people. After the warriors made speeches Hon. J. T. White, colored, Commissioner of Public Works, and late State Senator, advised the colored men to stay home and let the Legislature settle the matter. The speech had the effect to prevent the enrollment of a single man.

GOV. Baxter last evening received information from the President that his requisition for aid to assist in suppressing the insurrection, made on the 19th, had never reached him. He further stated the following, both by telegraph and by letter:

LITTLE ROCK, April 27.—To U. S. Grant, President of the United States: On the 19th of this month, as Governor of this State, I telegraphed you that there was an armed insurrection against the legal Government of this State, and made a requisition on you to suppress it and to prevent domestic violence. I have just now been advised that you never received that requisition. I now take occasion to say that an armed insurrection exists in this State against the lawfully constituted authority thereof, and as the Legislature cannot meet until the 11th day of May, I shall call upon you for aid to protect the State against domestic violence.

[Signed] ELISHA BAXTER,
Governor of Arkansas.

A company of Baxter men took possession of the Fort Smith train to-day, near Lewisburg, to prevent some reinforcements for Brooks from reaching the city.

Hon. Thomas Allan, President of the Cairo & Fulton railroad, and a number of other distinguished railroad men, called on Governor Baxter to-day.

Capt. Wm. F. Grooves, of the Brooks forces, left the State House this evening and came into the Baxter lines, stating that he had quit that party.

A telegram from Pine Bluff states that the Brooks men have advices from Washington that the General Government will no longer interfere. The Baxters are jubilant to-night. They claim that the Government has decided in their favor. A company of two hundred men is expected from Hempstead county to-night to reinforce Baxter.

WISCONSIN.

The New Railroad Law.

MILWAUKEE, April 28.—The new railroad law was published officially to-day, and by that publication goes into effect. The three Commissioners have not been appointed, and there is some doubt as to whether they will be before the Legislature meets next winter, as the point is raised that they could not legally assume their duties until confirmed by the Senate.

The Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Wisconsin Central Railroad Companies have adopted new tariff rates, but do not comply with the law. The companies will address a letter to the Governor, setting forth their reasons for refusing to obey the law, and embodying the opinion of eminent counsel that it is unconstitutional. With this they will leave the question to be decided by the courts.

AN APRIL STORM.

Lively Times Around Forepaugh's Menagerie.

Shivering Actors and Suffering Animals.

The Gentle Leopard Changes his Spots and Looks Blue.

The Rhinoceros Flouts the Crusade and Takes a Horn.

Weeping Monkeys in New Trousers.

The Polar Bear Gay and Happy.

The Other Animals Crying with the Cold.

How a Snow Storm Affects an "Aggregation."

The oldest as well as the inhabitant of tender years, were in beautiful accord, in pronouncing yesterday one of the most disagreeable days with which an April calendar was ever marked in Pittsburgh; but this combined sentiment of disgust at "Old Prob" for sending such a streak of weather, was ethereal mildness in comparison to the concentrated feeling of unhappiness which pervaded the breasts of the gentle creatures of the forest, the lakes, the ocean and the jungle, that unitedly form Adam Forepaugh's monster Aggregation.

The aggregation, it will be remembered,

WAS TO BLOSSOM OUT

on the lot, corner of Penn avenue and Thirty-first street, but the thousands who clutched their little shinplasters and wended their ways in that direction were sorely disappointed to find no canvass flapping in the breeze, and no show in operation. Now, that was no fault of the aggregation, either individually or collectively, for the performers have been duly made to give the people a chance to see the wonders of the unapproachable exhibition; but "the best laid plans o' mice and men aft gang agley," and it was so in this instance. When the beautiful feathery flakes began to darken the air and the gentle breeze began to howl mournfully, and the thermometer ran down rapidly, the animals in the menagerie started up an independent chorus of wailing, that attested the unpleasant features of the situation so far as they were concerned, and called the undivided attention of the keepers to them, thus effectually postponing the exhibition for that day.

The nature of the

TROUBLE IN THE MENAGERIE

may be better understood when it is remembered that the menagerie consists for the most part of animals, by imported from tropical and warm climes. They of course are not accustomed to such a condition of frigidity as that which was indicated by the thermometer yesterday; and indeed even in the regular weather of winter have to be guarded with the most attentive care. During the winter they are as carefully housed as a nursery plant, in houses where a summer heat is maintained, and hence when they come out in the spring they are liable to be chilled by any unusual atmospheric changes, and "a chill" to most of them is a death stroke. In this way hundreds of animals have been lost to showmen, and thousands of dollars swept away. It may thus be readily understood that there was activity as well as anxiety in the Forepaugh show yesterday morning, as the thermometer commenced to climb downwards.

The first thought with the manager of the aggregation as he drew on his overcoat, and fur gloves and fur tipper, was about the animals from the tropics, that were about that time making their own little Rome howl. The messengers were at once dispatched in all directions to secure the needed supplies to restore warmth to the suffering animals. First to arrive on the ground were

FOUR LOADS OF ARMY BLANKETS,

which were quickly put where they would do the most good. First, the elephants received attention, and were enveloped in the warm folds of the blankets, about an acre of fire covering being used for this purpose. Then, to keep up a circulation and induce artificial heat, the docile creatures, who carry their trunks but no clothes, each tossed of a little "nip" of four gallons of Jamaica rum, richly sweetened, to make it doubly palatable.

The playful Leopards were next called upon, and it was found that they had, in a large measure, actually changed their spots, and blue was the prevailing color, both of body and spirits. They frisked around with delight as their beautiful mottled bodies were duly encased in the warm coverings.

Those who have often desired to know the exact "toughness" of a Rhinoceros hide, ought to have been present at this time when the dead animal, shook with the cold and made his cage tremble. A few blankets helped him considerably, and when he was further tempted with a "horn of whiskey," he—sad to relate—forsook his crusading principles, and actually "smiled." The little lions were at a loss to understand the situation, and sought maternal sympathy and consolation, but the sedate parent was in trouble herself and could render no assistance to her dear little darlings until the man with the blankets put in an appearance and made the family hilariously happy.

THE UNHAPPY MONKEYS.

Then there were the facetious monkeys—they looked as though Othello's occupation was clean gone in the line of monkey humor. The radiant smile which usually illumines the monkey countenance in showtime, was all gone and the pearly tears which made a race course of their cheeks, attested the depth of their feeling. The blankets could not be brought into requisition here but, necessity, the maternal parent of invention stepped up to arrange this matter, and all the monkeys from the sedate grandsire to the infantile prodigy, were soon decked out in gay breeches of variegated hues and they too were joyful.

And so they went the rounds until the animals had received attention; the tapir and the tiger, the camels and the giraffe, the alpaccas and the orang-outang were all soothed into silence through the medium of clothing and a free supply of little in the inebriating line, which served to pig of beverages that cheered, and mayhap did a give spice to the occasion.

When the most sensitive animals were cared for, the other inhabitants of the Aggregation received attention. Chief among these were the birds, which were taken into rooms hired in the neighborhood and heated for the purpose, and thus, after several hours of work, heat and harmony were in a measure restored.

While all this bustle was going on there was one pretty creature—

THE POLAR BEAR,

that heeded not the cries of companions—nay, was rather boisterously demonstrative in expressions of ecstatic delight. Some unfortunate novitiate, with feelings of the deepest sympathy, who approached his icebergian majesty with a blanket, avows he never will forget the shivering scorn with which his advances were received. His Bearship was as full of bliss as a juvenile with his first new boots, and the more the storm raged, the more hilariously facetious he became. He was the silver lining to what others regarded as a black cloud of woe.

After the animals had thus been carefully provided for, preparations were made for their noonday repast, which when ready, was

SERVED UP SMOKING HOT,

and eaten with avidity. It was a sight—better even than the actual show—to see the creatures blanketed, and decked in all the colors of the rainbow, as they shoveled the provender down, and kept up a melodious chorus in attestation of their ecstacy, at the change in the order of things.

Disappointed by the untoward atmospheric influences from opening out yesterday, the management at once proposed to fill out the remainder of their programme. Their tents were removed to Birmingham and everything was pronounced in order last night for the show to-day. The feeling of the aggregation were consulted and the unanimous sentiment was, that rain or shine, the show must proceed to-day. So then the disappointed ones can embrace this opportunity by remembering the hours, and making use of the currency which did not find its way out of their pockets yesterday.

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Deputy Quartermaster G[illegible] U. S. Army,
In ch[illegible] Depot.

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 98¾.

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GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113.

IN DECEMBER, 1873, less than five months ago, President Grant was an expansionist; now he is a contractionist. Why the change?

THE contraction journals, at the East, are engaged in a frantic effort to mark up real estate, and credit it to the veto. Benevolent, but fraudulent.

THE House has passed the bill appropriating $90,000 for the benefit of the Louisiana sufferers. It will be expended under direction of the Secretary of War, in the purchase of provisions.

THE debate on the veto message came off yesterday. The contractionists wished to postpone it, but were not allowed to do so. Out of the present disturbance we are confident that some satisfactory measure will be developed.

NEW JERSEY elects this year a Governor, and a Legislature which will have the duty of electing a United States Senator. Hon. George A. Halsey will probably be the Republican candidate for Governor, and Hon. Nehemiah Perry the Democratic candidate. There is a long list of candidates for United States Senator, from the ranks of both parties.

FEW will lament over the defeat, in the Legislature, of the bill to enable Philadelphia to increase its debt. As we have heretofore explained, such laws, being general, under the requirement of the new Constitution, apply not merely to Philadelphia, but any other city. It is important that we make haste slowly in permitting cities to increase the amount of their debts.

THE Judicial salary bill has been recommitted, the clerkly error having been expunged from the record. We sincerely hope that our Senators will put forth an earnest effort to have the salaries of the Judges of this county raised to at least $6,000. The sum should be $7,000, but if the hard working, faithful Judges of our Courts are cut off with $5,000 salary, there will be a sharp looking after responsible parties. They received $6,000 under the old Constitution—can a good reason for reducing salaries be given?

THE new railroad law in Wisconsin, which went into effect yesterday, is represented by the companies interested to be so blightingly oppressive, that they must cease to operate their lines, if the law is enforced. It is thought that the railroads will pay no attention to the law, until its constitutionality has been tested in the Courts, a proceeding that will involve considerable delay. If the law is declared valid, they will suspend operations, thus at once paralyzing the trade of the Northwest. This business of discriminating against railroads is being carried too far, and may react severely on the States that enact oppressive legislation.

A CASE of appeal from the decision of the County Commissioners, acting as a Board of Revision of taxes, is likely to develop some very interesting points. One is, the allegation that the Commissioners have not taken and filed an oath, in their capacity as tax revisors. If this is sustained, it will tend to neutralize their proceedings, thus far. The affirmation in the particular case mentioned, that the party will take some $10,000 less for his property than it is assessed at, is of course clear and plain. The question is also to be raised whether the valuation shall be made on a cash or credit basis. Should the affair go to a jury, it will comprise a very interesting case, and will probably bring up the entire question of the legality of the particular methods of assessments resorted to, and may have the effect of procuring an interpretation of the law that will be authoritative, and, at the same time, in the interest of the farmers and people.

ARE we passing through the storm circle, in the sense that astronomers tell us we occasionally get into the range of falling stars? At any rate, several days past, including particularly Saturday and yesterday, were remarkable for their dreary storminess. A peculiarly penetrating rain fell in continuous showers, all day Saturday, while yesterday, and much of the night previous, rain, sleet and snow combined to make it unusually disagreeable. There are many conjectures as to the cause of this remarkable weather. The comparatively warm Winter, and the necessity for a yearly equilibrium of heat and cold, rain and dry, partially account for it. The overflow of the Mississippi has been credited as a moving cause of the present rains and consequent cold. Whatever may be the causes, there is an evident abundance of as disagreeable weather as we have had for many years. The greatest evil is the possible bad effect on the fruit trees, and the delay of Spring work among the farmers. The extremely wet condition of the earth may result in the rotting of seed that is or soon may be planted, and the crops may, and probably will, be affected by the weather we are now having. It requires something very similar to Turkish fatalism to be content under existing circumstances.

THE Chicago divines have managed to get into an interesting tangle over three celebrated persons,—two of ancient and one of modern times. Professor Swing, in the course of a sermon, some time since, intimated that Penelope and Socrates were likely to receive as kindly greeting at the gate of heaven as the Empress Catharine, of Russia. Dr. Patton forthwith had him arraigned for heresy, and now the ministers of other denominations are discussing the rights and wrongs of Dr. Swing's original utterance. As a mere matter of literary taste, the remarks referred to may be open to criticism; but that they are specially significant, from a theological standpoint, is questionable. Certainly they are not worth the pother they have occasioned. Yet they illustrate the average value of church quarrels. As a matter of history, Penelope, admitting her to be a historical personage, and Socrates certainly ranked, in a moral sense, quite as high as the Empress Catharine. Penelope was the wife of Ulysses, was marvellously endowed with virtues, was a chaste wife, a prudent mother, a skillful Regent, and faithful to her husband during twenty years of his absence. She ranks in history as the exemplar of all that is womanly and true. Socrates lived some five hundred years before the time of Christ, was a patriot, a soldier and scholar, a teacher of morality, a believer in immortality, and lost his life because of the advanced character of his religious faith. The Empress Catharine was bred a Lutheran, but abandoned her faith and became a member of the Greek Church when she married. After her husband became Emperor, she had him murdered, and, thereupon, plunged into the wildest excesses. She was an able ruler, an artful intriguist, and a brilliant woman of letters. But her reputation was that of a corrupt woman. To all who have carefully studied history the remark of Professor Swing will not seem historically extravagant, although of doubtful taste as a pulpit utterance. But what can an ecclesiastical investigation determine? Who can know as to the status of these parties in another world? What formula of faith does the utterance contravene? It seems to us one of those free expressions, not specially important, at most a matter of individual opinion, and susceptible of having given it a meretricious value through the sympathy excited by persecutions. Right or wrong, it need not specially disturb Christians of the present day.

THE prostration of iron-making industry, and the fact that no increased protective duties are asked by the iron-masters, is used as a text by a free trade journal, the Chicago *Tribune*, to build up an argument against the tariff, altogether. Why not at the same time argue against the development of the West and South. The panic, which precipitated the prostration now experienced, came, unmistakably, from this source. The Northern Pacific Railroad, despite all the abuse heaped upon it, is one of the grandest enterprises in the country, and it has a basis of probable success much superior to what the Union Pacific Railroad at any time had while it was in progress of construction. The failure of it spricipal agent, Jay Cooke, to sell its securities precipitated the disasters of the past Fall and Winter. Why not then charge the whole trouble in the country upon the efforts made to develop the West? So, the misfortunes of the Texas & Pacific railroad intensified the panic; yet it is confessedly one of the most hopeful enterprises of the kind in the country to-day. If built, as is proposed, at a cost of not more than $40,000 a mile, it will one day be one of the most valuable railroad properties in the country. To say that the iron masters did unwisely to respond to the stimulus of these well founded, hopeful enterprises, is to complain that they did not manifest more than mortal prescience. Were the Government to endorse the bonds of the Texas & Pacific Railroad, as is urged by the Western journals, and as it would be safe in doing, there would come to the iron trade of Pennsylvania, forthwith, $25,000,000 worth of business a year, and along with it an impetus to the general business of the country which would speedily restore its prosperity again. This is the whole case in a nutshell. Our iron masters did wisely in building and expanding their workshops and mills, and with returning prosperity these will be actively employed again.

NEW FINANCIAL VENTURES.

The first clamor over, it is seen that a very strong feeling prevails in Congress, and at the West and South, over currency questions. Those favoring an increase intimate a purpose, if the veto message is so wise, to give effect to the suggestions in favor of an increase of revenue, and propose to enact a law taxing incomes of $5,000 and upwards. The effect of this has been already to cause the contractionists to see that if the veto in its general features aided them, some of its suggestions can be made to strike at their prosperity. The belief is that the moneyed interests struggled against the Senate bill; therefore, it is proposed to make these interests, now they have their dance, pay the piper. The President's last annual message shows that he very recently entertained views identical with those who favor currency increase. In his veto message he said "the balance of trade had nothing to do with this question." In his annual message he declared, "that a specie basis cannot be reached and maintained until our exports, exclusive of gold pay for our imports, interest due abroad, and other specie obligations, or so nearly so as to leave an appreciable accumulation of the precious metals in the country from the products of our mines." Having so clearly stated that the balance of trade has something to do with the question, he proceeds to show how our exports may be increased. "To increase our exports, sufficient currency is required to keep all the industries of the country employed. Without this national as well as individual bankruptcy must ensue." "It is patent to the most casual observer that *much more* currency, or money, is required to transact the legitimate trade of the country during the Fall and winter months." He then proceeds to offer a plan:

I submit for your consideration whether this difficulty might not be overcome by authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue, at any time, *to national banks of issue*, any amount of their own notes below a fixed percentage of their issue, say forty per cent., upon the banks depositing with the Treasurer of the United States an amount of Government bonds *equal to the amount of notes demanded*, the banks to forfeit to the Government, say four per cent. of the interest accruing on the bonds pledged during the time they remain with the Treasurer, as security *for the increased circulation*, the bonds so pledged to be redeemable by the banks *at their pleasure, either in whole or in part*, by returning their own bills for cancellation to an amount equal to the face of the bonds withdrawn. I would further suggest for your consideration the propriety of authorizing national banks to diminish their standing issue at pleasure, by returning for cancellation their own bills and withdrawing so many United States bonds as are pledged for the bills returned.

This plan, it is claimed, would have added $142,000,000 to the circulating medium of the country. This was the President's plan before he learned that the "balance of trade had nothing to do with this question." Hence it is proposed to put the other features of his message in force, and tax the incomes of those who favor contraction—the money lenders. Against all this Speaker Blaine has come forward with a plan good in some of its features, and objectionable in others. It is to issue national bank notes, and retire one dollar of greenbacks for every four dollars of other notes issued. Then fund the greenbacks into 4½ per cent. bonds, and this done, reissue them again for the purchase of five-twenty bonds. It is a roundabout, and expensive way of changing five-twenty bonds into four and one-half per cent. bonds,—compulsion being added to the expense. If Congress wishes to do this, the honest and manly, as well as straightforward way is, to stop interest on the five-twenty bonds, and redeem them in four and one-half per cent. bearing bonds, leaving the legal tenders as they now are. Of course such a manipulation, two or three times over of nearly $400,000,000 of legal tenders would benefit some one, and it would be the money dealer,—who, naturally, is a contractionist. Hence such a plan from a contractionist is both natural and proper; but it is dishonest, and tricky, and ought not to be entertained for a moment.

We hope a simple free banking law will now be passed. After seeing the nature of Senator Scott's tricky amendment, there should be no more plans accepted from contractionists. The idea that such persons will favor an increase of the currency is absurd. And free banking should be stripped of the reserve system, and rest upon the deposit of Government bonds. This done, and we are not careful what Congress shall do about restoring the income tax. On general principles we would oppose it, but it may not be unwise to let the contractionists have a full dose of the medicine they profess to love so well.

Mississippi River Levees.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

I have read your editorial in your paper of to-day on the overflow of the bottom lands of the Mississippi. You say it should induce Congress to consider practical measures for the permanent restraining to its proper channel that remarkable river.

From more than thirty years' experience in the operations of that river, twenty of which I contributed more, or less, to the enterprise of preventing overflows by means of levees, according to the exigency of the rise of water, I am satisfied that, in the present condition of the country on that river, the character of the inhabitants, and the title of improved lands on it, Congress could make no more unwise appropriation of money than to attempt to levee that river.

First. If a levee was constructed of sufficient present magnitude to substantially banks, it would not, without close personal attention, protect the country from overflow a single year. The population is not there in sufficient numbers and of sufficient interest and energy to render necessary care and attention to save a levee if constructed. The valuable improved lands are owned by the whites. The negroes will not assist in making the levees unless paid for it, nor will they guard them when made from incidental injuries, and the whites are not able to do such work themselves, nor are they in condition to pay for doing it.

Prior to the war, under the most efficient system of labor that capital ever controlled, in time of extreme high water the price of safety for the levee, was, as Jefferson said of liberty, "Eternal Vigilance." Night and day they required attention. The necessary population and labor, as before said, are not there.

Second. After forty years of experience and an outlay of many millions of dollars, I doubt if the country is in as good a condition as it was when the levee system was commenced. It is certainly as much inundated as it has been since 1828, or since the extreme water of 1844. The portions of Louisiana now chiefly damaged are where levees have recently been built, at the great expense of the State and individuals, and the cause assigned, is storms. In time of storms, formerly, the labor of the country was on the levees, the planters were prepared with gunny bags by the thousand, to be filled with earth, and dropped in in case a crevasse did occur, and before serious brakes were effected, they were checked No one does this now in like proportion.

Third. A continuous levee is an impossibility on a river, annually bringing down large deposits of a heavy character, that must lodge in the bottom and elevate it, if not allowed to raise the banks, by being thrown out by force of the current. This elevation in the bottom of the river, makes the necessity for giving the levees a proportionate increase in hight and base. The expectation of the friends of the present levee system was and is, that confine the water to the channel, and the bottom will wash out and deepen. This has proved to be utterly fallacious, and for more than twenty years I witnessed the necessity for annually increasing the levees, on those portions of the river, where levees were temporarily kept up.

Fourth. I regard the past and present system of reclaiming the great valley of the Mississippi by levees, except in a few fortunate localities, as a complete failure, and I obtained this conviction at an expense of many thousand dollars, and many anxious days and nights. That that valley will ultimately be reclaimed I feel confident, but it will not be done by a continuous levee. On the contrary, the bayous and other great outlets must be left open, especially those which conduct the water to the gulf. These sides must be leveed, and as many outlets as possible utilized to carry off the water, and when the population of the country is sufficiently multiplied so that you can count them by the hundred to the square mile, as in England and other countries in Europe and China, then by multiplied outlets, serving as natural canals and means of drainage, and the introduction of artificial draining machines to remove the water from depressed localities, that great valley will become the Egypt of this North American continent; not before.

The old system must be abandoned, for it has injured rather than benefited the country as a whole, and in the present condition of the country population, it is, in my opinion, impossible of improvements. Every dollar Congress appropriates will be wasted. One of the Senators from Mississippi, Chairman of the Committee on Levees, favors Congressional appropriation. He is conversant with the subject. I know him well, and the thirty millions he asks, under his management, mainly, would be of some local benefit, but the primary benefit would be to himself and others in like situations, therefore, it is urged to some extent. Again, many are honest and sincere in their views. I have heard many of their arguments, and have seen many of their favorite plans demonstrate their folly without changing their views.

I am the friend of that section, and would rejoice to see it as prosperous and happy as its beautiful climate, rich soil and valuable semi-tropical productions will some day in the future certainly make it; but for Congress to exercise questionable power in expending millions in building levees when there are miles and tens of miles without any competent and necessary attention to care for them, would be a waste of money; besides the present system of reclamation is fallacious and impracticable. SABINUS.

Pittsburgh, April 28, 1874.

PERSONAL.

THURLOW WEED says $250 is the average price of an Albany legislator's vote.

MR. RUBLEE, our Minister to Switzerland, is sick with a lung disease, in Geneva.

PRINCE LEOPOLD, Queen Victoria's youngest son, became of age on the 7th instant.

HORATIO N. SLATER, of Webster, Mass., gives Brown University $25,000 without conditions.

GEORGE SMITH, an English hangman, has just died at Oakham, Dudley. He has executed sixty criminals.

GENERAL BANKS voted for John G. Whittier thirty-three times during the recent Senatorial contest—that is, from first to last.

THE Baroness Meyer de Rothschild intends to establish at Ventnor, Isle of Wight, a Home for Consumptives, as a memorial of her late husband.

AMONG other relics destroyed in the London Pantechnichon is said to have been the shirt worn by King Charles I. on the occasion of his execution.

THE Governor of California offers a reward of $15,000 for the capture of Vasquez, the highwayman, but nobody seems willing to earn the reward.

NEVADA papers recall the time when Senator Stewart was a waiter in a restaurant there, and yet the Senator doesn't remember the idyllic circumstance.

BARON PORCARI was once seized by Sicilian brigands, and having been kept in a cave for eleven days, was released on the payment of 63,000 francs as a ransom.

MISS ALEXANDER, who lectured in Baltimore the other night on Mormonism, said that one old polygamist offered to marry her mother, her sister and herself.

ELDER E. C. FASSETT, who was a prominent Millerite thirty years ago, still lives on earth, and is now in Rhode Island revisiting the scenes of his preachings and predictions.

TENNYSON'S poem of welcome to the Russian Princess, the wife of the Duke of Edinburgh, is universally condemned in England as being quite unworthy of the distinguished author.

MRS. M. MILLER, wife of Dr. A. B. Miller, and principal of the female department of the Waynesburg College for almost a quarter of a century, died on Monday. The funeral services will take place at the College to-day.

REV. W. T. SABINE, Rector of the Church of Atonement in New York, announced on Sunday that he intended to resign from the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and then gave in his sermon the grounds for this action, and for his preference for the Reformed Episcopal Church recently founded by Bishop Cummings.

FOREIGN NOTES.

A PARISIAN tradesman, named Lasseur, who was recently sick, having swallowed a fork, has now picked up his health, and seems to have forgotten the trident in his stomach.

A SINGULAR event occurred at a town called Rugeley, in England, being the observance of Wednesday, March 22d, as a day of humiliation for the drunkenness of the place.

FROM latest official returns it appears that there are now twenty-seven vessels-of-war being built for the British Navy. The largest of these are the Inflexible, of 11,-165 tons, and the Fury, of 10,950 tons. Both are turret ships of 8,000 horse-power, and are to be armed with only four guns of the largest size. Next to these are the Superb, of 9,400 tons, 8,000 horse-power and twelve guns, and the Temeraire, of 8,415 tons, 7,000 horse-power and eight guns. The others range from gunboats, of which there are seven, to several of about 4,000 tons. Many of these vessels are nearly ready for launching.

IT WOULD NOT be at all surprising if the penal colony of New Caledonia—the island in the Pacific which the French have selected for a penal settlement, and to which have been banished several thousands of the Communists—should become an important and valuable French colony. Many of the Communists have sent to France for the remaining members of their families, and that there is a tendency to emigrate to New Caledonia from many crowded manufacturing centres of France. The climate and soil are unexceptionable, and as there are no places to burn and no columns of Vendome to pull down, even the most turbulent Communist will have a life of harmlessness and peace.

THE French indemnity paid to Germany on account of the Franco-German war amounted, together with interest, to $1,068,879,797 in gold. With this sum Germany created a fund of $10,000,000 for invalid pensions, made compensation to the German shipping interest and to the Germans expelled from France by the war, established railways in the ceded provinces, built fortifications, made grants to meritorious generals and statesmen, dismantled French fortresses, paid for siege material, established fortifications on the coast, restored railways in France, constructed telegraph lines for the use of the army of occupation, paid for the expenses of civil administration in the occupied provinces, and restored about $8,000,000 to the Naval Ministry for war expenses. The sum total of these appropriations and expenditures, with the value of the ceded railways of Alsace-Lorraine, was over $432,000,000 in gold, and there remains $636,000,000 to be divided among the States of the German Empire. Of this amount the North German Confederation will get $381,000,000, Bavaria $64,800,-000, and the other States from six to twenty millions of dollars each.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

AN oyster pungy was capsized off Thomas' Point, Md., on Tuesday, and all on board, four men, were drowned.

PROCEEDINGS have been taken to have Capron & Merriam, brokers of the late C. C. & I. C. pool, declared involuntary bankrupts.

IT is said that an ex-English officer who once outranked Sir Garnet Wolseley in his own regiment is now a reporter on a New York evening paper.

JAMES BURNS, who shot Isaac Henderson (colored) in New York a short time ago, pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree, and was sentenced to the State Prison for life.

A RURAL Vermont newspaper announces that its *minimum* charge for a first-class marriage notice will be 15 lbs. of dried apples. Notice with "poetry" costs 12 lbs. of onions more.

ARTHUR B. LEECH has accepted the conditions imposed by the New York Amateur Rifle Club, and agreed to bring over not less than twenty-four men to shoot in the match next fall.

THE heirs of the lamented President Lincoln pay taxes upon a quarter section of land in Crawford county, Iowa, in accordance with the land warrant issued to him for services rendered as captain in the Black Hawk war.

THE Spring Valley Mine, Butte county, Cal., recently shipped two gold bars valued at $40,000 to San Francisco. Five bars of this sort would furnish an admirable accompaniment for the golden notes of a favorite *prima donna*.—*World.*

CHARLES WAGNER and wife were arrested in Columbus, Ohio, on Monday, charged with an assault on the crusaders. They appeared before the Mayor and waived an examination. They were bound over to Court to answer the charge in the sum of one hundred dollars each.

IN the case of Michael M. Simpson against the Union Pacific Railway Co., Jay Gould, Sidney Dillon & Co., an order has been issued citing the defendant before the Supreme Court of New York to show why an injunction should not be issued restraining the Union Pacific Railway Company from disposing, in any way, of the securities executed under the indentures, known as the sinking fund mortgage. The argument will be heard to-day or to-morrow.

CREMATION.

Burning of a Revolutionary Patriot.

The story of the burning of the body of Henry Laurens, the Revolutionary patriot of South Carolina, is recalled by the current discussion on cremation. It is as follows: "The burning was in accordance with a request made in his will, coupled with a provision alienating his estate of £90,000 from his son unless the request was heeded. A letter written from Charles Town at the time (January, 1793,) says that the reason that Mr. Laurens gave for this singular desire was that his body was too good to be eaten by worms. A foot-note, however, in Chadwick's 'Report on Intramural Interment' states that Henry Laurens, having an infant child die of small-pox, when the body was laid out, caused the window to be opened to admit a fresh current of air. The air blowing over the body restored the child to life, and in this manner it barely escaped being buried alive. So horror-stricken was Mr. Laurens at this event that he left orders in his will, as before stated, for his body to be burned. The funeral pile was erected on a beautiful spot on his plantation. The body, wrapped in 'twelve yards of tow-cloth,' was borne on the shoulders of four favorite slaves and laid upon the pyre, when incense and perfumes were thrown upon it. After the funeral services were held beside it, the flames were kindled, and, when the pile was burned, the ashes were collected and placed in a silver vase."

CREMATION POETRY.

This world is all a fleeting show;
How sweet from it to pass,
To vanish up the chimney as
Carbonic acid gas!

Don't lay me on the river bank
Amid the fragrant flowers,
Nor where the grass is watered by
The early summer showers.
But put me in the kitchen range,
And open wide the damper,
And then my vaporous remains
Can up the chimney scamper.

We lit the poor fellow at dead of night,
The incense continually turning,
In order that every side might get its share
Of this new patent process of burning.

No pelting rain-storm came wetting the pile
Of faggots to which we had bound him,
No fire extinguisher deadened the glare
That formed such a halo around him.

Strategy of an Omaha Saloon Keeper.

An Omaha saloon keeper deserves to carry off the palm for strategy in dealing with the crusaders, or crusader, rather, as there was but one in this instance—a Miss Garrison, who has been making herself rather conspicuous in crusading alone. On this occasion she had taken possession of one Capt. Lee's saloon. Among the audience which gathered was the notorious Tennie C. Claflin, who happened to be in Omaha, soliciting subscriptions for her paper. The Captain saw his opportunity, and, knowing the penchant of Tennie for talk, he introduced her to the crusader. Immediately Miss Claflin wanted to know what Miss Garrison was going to do, to which the latter replied she was going to close up the den she was in. Miss Claflin retorted that she would be better engaged in reforming her fallen sisters in Omaha. This little spark kindled the conflagration. The two women went at it, give and take, and waxed hotter and hotter as they progressed. After about half an hour's hard sparring, Miss Claflin was evidently getting the best of it, and Miss Garrison thereupon struck up a hymn. Tennie, however, wasn't to be hushed down. She kept at her work, and finally drove Miss Garrison away, but followed her up, and for aught we know they are still at it. Capt. Lee, however, is not harassed any longer by the crusaders.

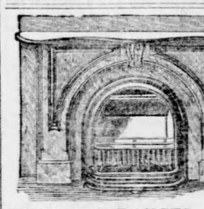
Coal Marketed.

The total of anthracite coal marketed for the week ending on the 18th instant amounted to 449,134 tons, and for the coal year 4,345,779 tons against 4,622,629 tons to corresponding time last year, being a decrease of 276,850 tons. The bituminous tonnage for the week is 68,914 tons, and for the year 709,595 tons, against 704,842 tons to same time last year, giving a total of all kinds for the week of 518,048 tons, and for the year of 5,055,374 tons against 5,327,481 tons to same time last year, being a decrease of 272,107 tons. At Port Richmond for the week ending the 25th inst. the receipts of coal were 50,000 tons, the shipments 51,000, leaving 99,000 tons on hand. The tonnage the past week shows considerable increase. The demand continues moderately active by reason of low freight charges. Prices of coal will be increased ten cents per ton from the 1st of May. Wages will continue on the $2½ basis. The coal and coke tonnage of the Pennsylvania Railroad last week was 88,-028 tons, and for the year 755,329 tons. Of anthracite and bituminous there were 714,-560 tons and of coke 140,789 tons.—*Phila. Ledger.*

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.
ASSETS January 1, 1874, - $778,251 86.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounded semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. Mehlmer, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, J. Sinks, G. Folmsbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Harbison, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

$500 REWARD.
MRS. A. WARNER & CO.'S "SEPIA"
Is the most agreeable preparation ever offered to the public for coloring the hair, and is becoming rapidly popular with those who require such an article.
The above reward will be paid to any charitable purpose, if any chemist will find in it any form of *lead, iron, mercury, sulphur*, or any offensive ingredient.
LIVINGSTON & UNDERWOOD,
Bedford ave., cor. Taylor Pl., Brooklyn, E. D.
Agency for Pittsburgh at the Drug and Family Medicine Depot of
JOSEPH BROWNE,
Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
Hutchison & Co.
Iron Working Machinery
AND
MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
28 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
Department A.
Black and Colored Alpacas, at very low prices.
New Grey Dress Goods, all desirable materials.
Spring Poplins, in great variety.
New Japanese Silks, extra bargains.
Fine Cassimeres, all shades.
Silk Warp Poplins.
New Wool Delaines and Merinos.
Mourning Dress Goods, all kinds.
CHILDREN'S DRESS GOODS.
New Black and Colored Dress Silks.
Diagonal, Striped and Plaid Goods.
At 25c. Extra Bargains in Alpacas.
At 37½c. Fine Black Alpacas worth 50c.
At 12½, New Spring Dress Goods.
At 25c. to $1. Splendid bargains in Fine Alpacas.
At $1.30. Heavy Black Dress Silk, worth $1.60.
GOODS
For Men and Boys' Wear
New Cloths and Cassimeres, extra bargains.
Tweeds and Jeans, at very low prices.
Shirting Flannels, all kinds.
Fine Wool and Silk Warp Flannels.
Plain Flannels, all colors.
Department E.
New Ladies' Walking Jackets.
Silk Cloth and Cashmere Sacques.
Ladies' Made Up Suits, newest styles and materials.
New Spring Shawls, of every kind.
Children's Suits, all sizes and kinds.
New Spring Cloths for sacques.
This establishment is divided into Depa thereby combining as it were several st ments are replenished constantly, not onl
WILLIAM SEMPLE,
165, 167 AND 179 FEDERA L STREET, ALLEG HENY.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 and 199 PENN AVE.,
Are offering
AT LOW PRICES!
A large assortment of
Fine Damask and Huck Towels,
Rough Bathing Towels, Toweling, Crash, Furniture and House Dusters, White Damask, Turkey Red and Buff Napkins, Oil Cloths, Floor and Stair Oilcloths, Table Linens, Window Shades, Lace Curtains, Nursery Shades, Table Covers, Embroidered Linen Sets, Linen Sheetings, Pillow Linens, Shirting Linens, Linen Cambrics, Linen Lawns, Linen Towels, Linen Napkins and Doylies.
DAMASK TABLE COVERS,
Damask Table Linens, Turkey Red Table Covers.
APPLIQUE and NOTTINGHAM LACE
Bedspreads and Pillow Shams
Linen and Muslin Pillow Shams, Trimmed with Embroidery, Stamped Pillow Shams.
APPLIQUE and NOTTINGHAM LACE
TIDES & CUSHION COVERS
All Sizes and New Patterns in Round, Oval and Square.
P. K. MATS, STAND COVERS,
TOILET SETS, &c.
Retail Department.
HORNE & CO.
ENGLISH
WALKING JACKETS.
Cashmere Emb'd Jackets,
Drap D'Ete Jackets,
Diagonal Jackets,
Silk Jackets,
Dolmans,
Polonaises,
Traveling Suits,
AT
WHITE, ORR & CO.
25 Fifth Avenue.
REMOVALS.
REMOVAL.
L. H. SMITH & CO.
Have removed temporarily to No. 51 Sixth street.
WILL OPEN
About April 15th at No. 49 Sixth street, with the finest assortment of
CHILSON
New Cone Furnaces
WELLMAN REFLECTOR
Grates and Stoves,
MARBELIZED
SLATE MANTELS.
ALSO
Common Fronts and Grates,
HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS, &c.
ARCHITECTS.
DRUM & KUHN,
Architects,
Office—North-East corner Wood and Fifth avenue, Third Floor.
REFERENCES: Judge Collier, Messrs. Wier & Gibson, Gen. J. K. Moorhead, Hon. Josiah Heath, Esq., G. A. Macbeth, Messrs. Maxwell & Bro.
BARR & MOSER,
ARCHITECTS
HAVE REMOVED to the GAZETTE building, Corner Sixth avenue and Smithfield Street.

FURNACES, RANGES, MANTLES, GRATES, &c.
JAMES OLD, 193 LIBERTY STREET.
ALEXANDER G. COCHRAN.....JOSEPH M. GAZZAM
Gazzam & Cochran,
LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE,
No. 94 Diamond St., Pittsburgh
Practice in all the Federal, State and County Courts. Collections made and legal business transacted in all parts of the United States, Canada and Europe.
feb
ONE CAR YORK STATE RUSSETS,
1 car York State E. H. seed Seed.
150 bags Messina Lemons.
200 boxes Messina Lemons.
20 bbls sea-coast Potatoes.
2 cars prime P. Blow Potatoes.
50 bbls Pickles.
20 half bbl Pickles.
15 half bbl Mixed Pickles.
50 cases Tomatoes.
50 cases Winslows Corn.
20 cases D. Peaches—in store and for sale by
AIKEN, WALLACE & POLLOCK,
185 Liberty street.
DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
Department B.
A few of the
GOOD BARGAINS
ON COUNTERS AT PRESENT.
At 5c. Good Dark Calicos, fast colors.
At 6½c. Fast Colored Calicos.
At 8½c. New Styles Dark Calicos.
At 8½c. Shirting Prints, new styles.
Bleached & Unbleached Muslins
At lowest prices yet reached.
Turkey Red and Table Damasks, some great bargains.
Loom Linens, all grades very low.
Towels and Towelings, extra good value in these.
Everything in the way of
Housekeeping Goods
At very lowest prices.
Department H.
Carpets, a full line of all kinds, lowest to finest grades.
Oil Cloths, all kinds, for tables, floors and stairs.
Mattings, Cocoa and Straw, Striped, Plain and Checked.
Door Mats, all sizes, Plain and Lettered.
Rugs, in Tapestry, Body, Velvet and Axminster Brussels.
A complete assortment of
HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
riments, each separate and independent ores in one. Customers can therefore y by goods selected every week in the Eas
DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
Department C.
Gents' Fine White Shirts, colored Shirts, Calico and Percale Shirts, Neckties, Bows, Scarfs, Collars, Cuffs, Suspenders, Braces. Shirt Fronts, Linen, Wristbands. Perfumery, Soaps, Notions. Baskets, Brackets. Looking Glasses, Jumping Ropes. Children's Hoops, &c., &c.
Department D.
LADIES'
NEW HATS AND BONNETS,
MISSES'
NEW HATS AND BONNETS.
Trimmed Hats & Bonnets
A SPECIALTY.
Plain and Watered Ribbons, all widths and shades. Sash Ribbons in colors and plaids.
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS
Silk Embrellas, a great variety of handles. Ladies' Collars and Cuffs, plain, colored and mourning borders. Ladies' Plain White and Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs.
A new and full line of
Hamburg Edgings
AT GREAT BARGAINS.
NOTICE.
of the others (part of the contents of the always depend on finding full and compl tern markets, but also by direct Importa
DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
Department F.
Wholesale.
FIFTH FLOOR.
Standard Prints.
Standard Sheetings.
Bleached Muslins.
Ginghams.
Tickings.
Shirting Checks and Cheviots.
Table Linens.
Towellings.
Drillings.
Paper Muslins and Cambrics.
Flannels, of all kinds.
Tweeds, Jeans and Cottonades.
Department G.
Wholesale.
FOURTH FLOOR.
Dress Goods of every description.
Skirts and Skirtings.
Shawls.
Red Quilts and Spreads.
Hosiery and Gloves.
Notions, all kinds.
White Goods.
Embroideries and Ruchings.
Handkerchiefs.
Gents' Shirts and Collars.
Ladies' and Gents' Underwear.
Cloths and Cassimeres.
different Departments are given above), ete assortments, as the different Departtions from the Manufactories.

ORDINANCES.

(No. 28.)

AN ORDINANCE—Providing for the completion of the new Water Works.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the erection and construction of the new Water Works of the City of Pittsburgh, shall hereafter be in charge of the Water Committee.

SEC. 2. Said Committee shall, as soon as practicable after their appointment, meet and organize, by the election of one of their number as Chairman, and shall, as soon as possible after their organization, examine the work to be done, and report to Councils the number and character of the officers and assistants required for the proper prosecution of the work, including an officer to be called General Manager, and the amount of salaries to be paid to each; and upon approval of said report by Councils, said Committee shall be authorized to employ such officers and assistants, at salaries not exceeding the amounts specified by Councils, and no officers or assistants shall be employed by said Committee, unless the approval of Councils shall be given thereto.

SEC. 3. Said General Manager shall have, subject to the authority and direction of the Committee, the general supervision and control of the erection and extension of said new Water Works, and of all the other officers and assistants employed thereon, and he shall report to said Committee at such times as shall be fixed by it, and perform such other duties as shall be required of him by the Committee.

SEC. 4. All officers and assistants employed by said Committee shall give bonds, with security to be approved by said Committee, in such amounts as said Committee may determine, for the faithful and honesty discharge the duties of their appointments. They shall be subject to removal by said Committee whenever it shall be authorized to make rules and regulations as to the duties and government of all persons so employed by them.

SEC. 5. Said Committee shall have charge and supervision of the erection and extension, of the Water Works, in accordance with the general plan adopted by Councils on the 10 day of May, 1871, and subject to such modifications as have heretofore been, or may hereafter be adopted by Councils.

SEC. 6. Said Committee shall be authorized to select such additional sites for water works, engine-houses, basins, reservoirs, conduits, and pipes, as to them may seem necessary, and to negotiate with the owners of any of said property for the purchase or use of the same, subject to the approval of Councils. Whenever said Committee shall negotiate a contract for the purchase or use of any land for the purpose of said Water Works, they shall report the same to Councils, and if approved by them, said Committee shall perfect the same in the name and on behalf of the City of Pittsburgh.

SEC. 7. If, in any case, said Committee shall be unable to agree with the owner of any property which they may desire to purchase or use for said Water Works, they shall report to Councils a description of the property which they desire to take, and the purpose for which the same is to be used, whereupon the Councils may, if they deem proper, order the same to be taken and condemned, under the provisions of "An Act to provide for the extension of the Water Works of the City of Pittsburgh," approved the 18th day of March, A. D.

FINANCIAL.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
And Safe Deposit Co.,
Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.

CAPITAL, - - - $250,000.

Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, President.
SAM'L A. LONG, Vice President and Business Manager.
DIRECTORS.
J. M. Gazzam, Jno. J. Lee,
J. F. Smith, Geo. M. Reed,
Samuel A. Long, Frank Kouns,
A. J. Doutherd.
JOHN G. MACONNELL, Solicitor.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL, - - $300,000.
GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.
Cor. Wood Street and Sixth Avenue.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - - $250,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - - - - 127,000
Interest allowed on time deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS.—A. Groetzinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, H. H. Meyers, Joseph Lang, Paul Hugus, Christ. Hebert, P. Haberman.
A. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier.

International Bank,
Corner Liberty and Market Sts.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
Pays Interest on Deposits.
3 Per Cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.
6 Per Cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards.
Special agreements relating to interest made.
Notes and Bills Purchased.
W. PEND. REA, President.
WM. NEEB, Vice President.
F. E. MOORE, Cashier.
DIRECTORS:
John Watt, W. H. Mechling,
Wm. Neeb, A. A. Sanders,
Joseph Wagener, Joseph Graff,
C. W. Lucas, C. G. Anderson,
W. McKee, C. Schleiper,
James Irvin.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, April 29, 1874.

The very disagreeable storm which raged yesterday, during the entire period of business, had the effect of almost entirely preventing any business transactions. A small amount of paper was offered and accepted, but aside from the small bank offerings, business in commercial paper was at a standstill. Local stocks are entirely devoid of special interest, and really represents the only live business in the brokerage line, and even this is only spasmodically active. Our higher grades of iron manufacture are in fair activity, with an average supply of orders.

In New York there was a fair amount of activity in the stock market, despite the storminess of the day. Gold was quite active, but with only a small margin of change. A more hopeful condition exists, and the future is thought to have elements of promise, as to price and business.

The foreign market presents some changes. France is steadily but quietly accumulating bullion with a view to a safe and early a resumption as possible, and the high rates prevailing in the East will doubtless keep money about where it is for some time to come. The English bullion exports and imports last quarter were considerably affected by the famine in Bengal. The trade and navigation return, just published, gives an increase of £1,330,000 in silver imports, about £860,000 of which came from Germany, as against only £440 in the same quarter of 1873. On the other hand, silver exports increased by considerably more than a million, owing to India absorbing £2,995,000, against £590,000 in the corresponding quarter of last year. The return of gold exports shows the sources from which England procured sufficient silver to meet these demands. France took £447,000 more gold, Holland £426,000, and Mexico, South America, and the West Indies £1,620,000. On the other hand, the German demand fell off by close on two millions sterling. The sudden cessation is probably explained by the transfer of demonetized silver coinage from Germany to France, whence it went to England in exchange for gold.

The following stocks were sold last evening by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer, at his Stock Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfield street:

Monongahela Water Company	$ 33 00
" "	33 50
" "	33 75
" "	40 25
Third National Bank	138 00
Western Insurance Company	60 50

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 36 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Closed.
Gold	113¾	113
U. S. 5-20s—1881—coupon	121¾	12
5-20s 1865 "	118¾	119¼
5-20— 1864 "	120¾	120¾
" 1865 "	121¾	121¾
" 1865 new "	120¾	120¾
" 1867 "	120¾	12¾
" 1868—coupons	119¾	119¾
10-40's	114¾	115
Currency 6's	116	116¾
New 5 per cents	115¾	115¾
4-6/9's—coupons	115	115¼
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	98¾	98¾
Erie	36¾	36¾
Atlantic and Pacific	14¾	14¾
U. C.	103	103
B. H. & E.	1¾	1¾
C. C. & I. C.	22¾	22¾
St. Paul	28	27¾
Michigan Southern	77	77¾
Do. Central	77	78
North Western Common	47¾	47¾
Do. Preferred	68¾	69
Rock Island	99¾	99¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	87¾	87¾
Pacific Mail	44	43¾
Western Union Telegraph	72¾	74¾
Ohio & Mississippi	27	27¾
Union Pacific	34¾	34¾
Toledo & Wabash	23¾	23¾
Harlem	126	126¾
Chicago and Alton	102	102¾
Adams Express	58	57¾
American Express	61¾	62
U. S. Express	66¾	63¾
W. Fargo & Co. Express	70¾	70¾
Quicksilver	22¾	23
Canton	85	10
Terre Haute	10	10
Panama	103¾	103
Fort Wayne	93	94
Merchants' Union Express	7¾	8
Hannibal and St. Joseph	28¾	29
Do. preferred	34	34

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 57 Fourth Avenue, furnish the following quotations of native stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Penna. Central	51¾	
" scrip	50	
Reading	36¾	
United Cos. of N. J.	121¾	122
Oil Creek	10¾	
Lehigh Valley	63¾	63¾
A. V. R. R. 7-30	9¾	10
Central Transportation	4¾	4¾
Empire do.	53	54¾

NEW YORK, April 28, 1874.

Money was easy at 3@4 on call; prime business paper 6@7. Sterling was weaker, and actual business at 487 for sixty days and 490 for sight. The total exports of produce for the week were $7,295,229, an increase over last week of $2,985,976. The customs receipts were $298,000. Gold closed at 113, the lowest point of the day. The highest price was 113¾. The carrying rates were 2 to 4, and finally 2. Loans were also made flat. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $278,000. The clearings were $71,000,000. Governments closed strong at the prices made. State bonds were quiet and nominal. Railroad bonds were strong. Stocks opened strong and advanced at and after the first board from ¾ to 2¾ per cent. The features were Western Union, Pacific Mail, New York Central, Northwest Common, Lake Shore, Union Pacific and St. Paul. During the closing hours of business the market suffered a slight relapse from the extreme buoyancy and activity of the earlier hours of the day, but closed steady, with a fractional recovery in some cases. New York Central and Pacific Mail were exceptionally strong at the final close. The sales between 10 and 2 o'clock were 222,000 shares, of which 76,000 were Western Union, 49,000 Union Pacific, 7,000 Wabash, 25,000 Pacific Mail, 7,000 New York Central, 7,000 St. Paul, 31,000 Lake Shore, and 8,500 Northwest Common.

Government Securities.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 12¾@5-20s of 1865, 118¾; do of '64, 120¾; do of '65, 121¾; do, new, 120¾; do of '67, 120¾; do '68, 120¾; new 5s, 117¾@-89, 114¾; currency 6s, 116¾.

State Bonds.—Missouri 94¾; Tennessee, old, 80¾; do new, 81; Virginia, new, 69; do old, 32; North Carolina old, 24; do new, 21.

Stocks.—Canton, 60; Western Union Telegraph Co., 74¾; Quicksilver, 23; Adams Express, 57¾; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 70¾; American Express, 62; United States Express, 66¾; Pacific Mail, 43¾; New York Central, 98¾; Erie, 36¾; do preferred, 58; Hudson River, 125; Michigan Central, 78¾; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 87¾; Northwestern Common, 46¾; do preferred, 66; Rock Island, 100¾; New Jersey Central, 106; St. Paul, 27¾; do preferred, 58; Toledo & Wabash, 23¾; do preferred, 71; Fort Wayne, 93; Terre Haute, 10; do preferred, 20; Chicago & Alton, 102; do, preferred, 120; Cincinnati, 60; Burlington & Cleveland, Columbus & Indiana Central, 25; Illinois Central, 102; Lake Shore, 77¾; Panama, 229; Quincy, 104; Union Pacific, 34¾; Central Pacific, 90¾; Union, 86¾; Hartford & Erie, 11¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 106¾.

LONDON, April 28—5 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balances to-day was £100,000. The rate of discount in the Open Exchange is 6. Government securities is 4¾ per cent. Consols, 92¾@92¾; 5-20's of '65, 93¾; do. of '67, 93¾; do. 10-40's, 90¾; new 5's, 89¾; New Central, 88; Erie, 3 56@3¾; do. preferred, 33½.

PARIS, April 28.—Rentes, 80f 70c.

FRANKFORT, April 28.—5-20's of '62, 98¾.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

S. B. Co o	10	Lewis O & P o	2
Isabella Furnace o	5	Nimick & Co m	2
Wilson & Co p	5	J Moorhead m	3
J Moorhead o	2	W Clark & Co o	2
Lewis O & P p	2		
Total			37

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R R.

McKnight D and Co m	1	Lewis O & P m	5
Total			6

PENNA CENTRAL.

S Moorhead m	2	A Garrison & Co m	1
Total			3

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.

Nimick & Co m	9	J Reamer m	4
Reese G & W o	3	Caughey & Hm	4
J Burns m	9	Lewis O & P m	3
Zug & Co m	3		
Total			27

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, April 28, 1874.

Out door business, which at best has been slow recently, was considerably curtailed today by the inclemency of the weather—as the country roads are almost impassable again, we need not look for an immediate improvement. What is most desired just now is fine weather; this, together with a settlement of the currency question, would doubtless do more toward causing a revival in trade than anything else.

APPLES—Are coming in more freely, but with a steady demand prices are fully sustained and there is no accumulation of stock; sales in a regular way at $4 to $5 ₩ bri, according to quality.

APPLE BUTTER—70@80 cts per gal.

BEANS—Selling in job lots at $2@2.25 ₩ bush, as to quality.

BUTTER—Is still coming in freely, and the market is still quoted weak, although prices have undergone no quotable change within the past 48 hours; prime to choice roll, 20@23, and there is not much call for any other kind.

CANNED GOODS—Unchanged. Quotations: 3 lb Standard Tomatoes, $1.75@1.80; 2 lb do, $1.50@1.60; 3 lb Peaches, $2.50@2.60; 2 lb do, $2.00@2.10; 3 lb Pineapple, $2.50@2.60; 2 lb do, $2.00@2.10; 3 lb Corn, $1.50@1.60; 2 lb do, $1.25@1.30; 3 lb Peas, $1.50@1.60; 2 lb do, $1.25@1.30; 3 lb Strawberries, $2.50@2.60; 2 lb do, $2.00@2.10; 3 lb Raspberries, $2.50@2.60; 2 lb do, $2.00@2.10; 3 lb Blackberries, $2.50@2.60; 2 lb do, $2.00@2.10; 3 lb Gooseberries, $2.50@2.60; 2 lb do, $2.00@2.10; 3 lb Pie Fruit, $2.50@2.60; 2 lb do, $2.00@2.10; 3 lb Pie Pumpkin, $1.50@1.60; 2 lb do, $1.25@1.30; 3 lb Lima Beans, $1.50@1.60; 2 lb do, $1.25@1.30; 3 lb String Beans, $1.50@1.60; 2 lb do, $1.25@1.30; 3 lb Succotash, $1.50@1.60; 2 lb do, $1.25@1.30; 3 lb Baked Beans, $1.50@1.60; 2 lb do, $1.25@1.30; 3 lb Lobsters, $2.50@2.60; 2 lb do, $2.00@2.10; 3 lb Salmon, $2.50@2.60; 2 lb do, $2.00@2.10; 3 lb Mackerel, $2.50@2.60; 2 lb do, $2.00@2.10; 3 lb Oysters, $1.50@1.60; 2 lb do, $1.25@1.30; 3 lb Sardines, $2.50@2.60; 2 lb do, $2.00@2.10; 3 lb Chicken, $2.50@2.60; 2 lb do, $2.00@2.10; 3 lb Corned Beef, $2.50@2.60; 2 lb do, $2.00@2.10; 3 lb Roast Beef, $2.50@2.60; 2 lb do, $2.00@2.10; 3 lb Soups, $1.50@1.60; 2 lb do, $1.25@1.30; 3 lb Milk, $1.50@1.60; 2 lb do, $1.25@1.30; 3 lb Pickles, $1.50@1.60; 2 lb do, $1.25@1.30; 3 lb Catsup, $1.50@1.60; 2 lb do, $1.25@1.30; 3 lb Jellies, $1.50@1.60; 2 lb do, $1.25@1.30; 3 lb Preserves, $1.50@1.60; 2 lb do, $1.25@1.30; 3 lb Jams, $1.50@1.60; 2 lb do, $1.25@1.30; 3 lb Fruits, $1.50@1.60; 2 lb do, $1.25@1.30; 3 lb Vegetables, $1.50@1.60; 2 lb do, $1.25@1.30; 3 lb Meats, $1.50@1.60; 2 lb do, $1.25@1.30; 3 lb Fish, $1.50@1.60; 2 lb do, $1.25@1.30; 3 lb Poultry, $1.50@1.60; 2 lb do, $1.25@1.30; 3 lb Game, $1.50@1.60; 2 lb do, $1.25@1.30; 3 lb Oysters, $1.50@1.60; 2 lb do, $1.25@1.30; 3 lb Sardines, $1.50@1.60; 2 lb do, $1.25@1.30; 3 lb Chicken, $1.50@1.60; 2 lb do, $1.25@1.30; 3 lb Corned Beef, $1.50@1.60; 2 lb do, $1.25@1.30; 3 lb Roast Beef, $1.50@1.60; 2 lb do, $1.25@1.30

HOME NEWS.

Letters Held for Postage, April 28, 1874.

Mrs. Eliza Baker, Blanket Hill, Pa., 3c; Frank May, Plainfield, Wisconsin, 3c; Charles Vice, Youngstown, Ohio, 3c; Wm. S. Williams, Black Bend, 3c.

E. C. NEGLEY, P. M.

A Saloon Shooting Scrape.

Last evening James McNeill, in a drunken condition, entered Mrs. Stine's saloon, corner of Third avenue and Market street, and called for drinks, for which he refused to pay. Frank Stine was behind the bar and he seized a beer glass and flung it at McNeill, but missed him. He then drew a revolver and fired, hitting him in the shoulder, inflicting a slight wound. Stine was arrested by officer Thomas Hester and lozed in a cell in the lock up.

The International Series.

Elsewhere will be found the advertisement of h ninth volume of the international series of cientific works, issued by Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., of New York. This series is really what it pretends to be,—prepared by genuinely cultured scientific men, masters who have something to say, and know how to say it in the most lucid and entertaining way. These are among the good books of the times which ought to find a place in all public and private libraries.

Burglars' Hauls.

The residence of Mr. J. R. Lytle, on Squirrel Hill, Twenty-third ward, was burglariously entered on Monday night and $175 in money carried away. The thieves, conveniently for themselves, left no trace.

Gallinger's pawn shop, corner of Penn avenue and Twelfth street, was broken open on Monday night and five hundred dollars worth of stuff stolen. This is the second time the place has been burglarized. A liquor store in the vicinity was also robbed of fifty dollars worth of liquors and cigars. The rascals made themselves scarce.

Sunday School Normal Class Exercises.

The muddy streets and unpromising weather of last evening did not operate against a good attendance at the eighth session of the Normal class of Sunday School managers, held in the Liberty street M. E. Church. Mr. James T. Kincaid opened the proceedings with prayer. Rev. R. T. Miller then continued a consideration of the interesting and instructive topic, "Outlines of Bible History and Chronology" developing the following headings:

From the passage of the Jordan to the Monarchy, B. C. 1451, 1095. From the establishment of the Monarchy to its division, B. C. 1095, 975. From the division of the Monarchy to the final capture of Jerusalem. B. C. 975, 587. From the final capture of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar to the close of the old Testament, B. C. 587, 397. Historical Interval between the close of the Old Testament History and the commencement of the New, B. C. 397-6. From the beginning of the New Testament period to the Ascension of Christ, B. C. 6 to A. D. 30. The class exercise was followed by the singing of the beautiful solo

"Fice as a bird to your mountain,"

sung by the organist, Mrs. Sidney Omohundro. The chairman, Wm. J. Jackson, Esq., announced the topic for the next session—two weeks from to-night—"Bible Manners and Customs."

An Item of General Interest.

There are few people who do not occasionally require the services of a first class dentist, and we take it, therefore, that an intimation of where such an artiste can be found, will be an item of general interest. A dentist of this character is Dr. Gale French, who has located as successor to Dr. Westbay, at No. 258 Penn avenue. The fact of successorship to such an eminent master in his profession as Dr. Westbay is of itself a strong indication of the abilities of Dr. French, but this is not the only recommendation. He is a graduate of the best schools, has made the profession a close study for years, both in theory and practice, and is recognized as among our leading dentists,—the fact being attested by his election as an officer of the Mississippi Valley Dental Association. He is careful, painstaking and thorough in all that he does and never extracts a tooth or does a piece of dental work without doing it perfectly, and with the least possible inconvenience to the patient.

Since taking possession of his new quarters, Dr. French has had the suite of rooms elegantly refitted throughout, making them as handsome as any in the city. He has further added the latest improved appliances to his dental outfit, so that there is nothing wanting in his establishment, to enable him to do his work promptly and perfectly. We cheerfully commend the gentleman to the confidence and patronage of our friends who may require at any time the services of a dentist and who may wish to place themselves under the manipulations of none but a first class member of the profession.

Allegheny City Property Matters.

The Committee on City Property of Allegheny Councils held a meeting last evening. A communication was submitted from John Richards, to whom the contract for building the Fourth ward Engine House was recently awarded. He stated that in making his bid he had made it too low by $700, and asked that it be increased that amount.

On motion it was decided to notify Mr. Richards that unless he would take the contract at his first bid—$9 839—the contract would be awarded to the next lowest bidders, Messrs. Wm. Murdock & Son.

Relative to the contract for building an armory for Knap's Battery, the committee decided to report to Councils that no appropriation had been made for building the armory.

The Controller was directed to advertise for proposals for painting and varnishing the walls and ceilings of the Council chambers.

A sub-committee was appointed to fit up a room for the Chief of Police in the lock-up under the Mayor's private office.

The contract for placing shelving in the Engineer's vault was awarded to Messrs. Trimble, McIntyre & Co., for $160, the work to be completed within three weeks.

At a previous meeting the Superintendent of the Water Works was notified to remove all the castings from the First ward Diamond Square. A communication was presented from him, asking that the Committee lease a lot on which the castings could be placed. It was referred back to him with directions to report the cost of leasing such a lot.

Permission was granted the crusaders to hold a prayer meeting in the Third ward Diamond Square on Wednesday.

After approving a number of bills the Committee adjourned.

SCHARFF AND MORRIS.

A Difference of Opinion Prevents a Race.

Last evening the friends of Billy Scharff, of the McKee Barge Club, and Eph. Morris, of the Clipper Boat Club, met in Manning's tavern, corner of Penn avenue and Eleventh street, for the purpose of making a match, if possible, between these leading lights of the boating fraternity. On Saturday last Morris' friends issued a challenge to Scharff. The latter is already matched to row Ten Eyck of Boston and Brady of Halifax in June and July. For this reason, the friends of Scharff looked upon the challenge, coming at this time, as unfair. Last year Scharff lay idle all summer and did not make a race, when if Morris could have found "this man," had he so wished. However, the friends of both parties met last evening to come to an understanding, if possible. It was evidenced from the first, that the parties were too far apart to come to any definite understanding. The friends of Scharff claimed they were not anxious for a race, but would give time and money to opponent, provided they could choose the course, the upper Monongahela river, or vice versa, Morris to give time and money and they choose a course. Morris' friends would agree to no such thing. They would not agree on the upper course; any where else, barring that of the Ohio at Davis' dams or to first one above. They would take above or below, or would toss a cent on a course on the Ohio, Allegheny, in Gray's Eddy, opposite Hulton station, or the lower Monongahela course; and as to time, would row near June 1st. The friends of Scharff would agree to nothing but for over two hours the matter was discussed, but nothing at all was done. The friends of Scharff stated that after their man had got through with his other work, he would be ready to talk to Morris, and probably make concessions if they have any money left. Thus another challenge for the present, has been shelved.

THE STOCK YARDS.

Alleghenians Again Discussing the Matter —Their Removal to be Recommended Again by the Board of Health.

The Board of Health of Allegheny held a meeting last evening for the purpose of considering the ordinance referred to them by Councils, ordering the removal of the stock yards from their present location in the Second ward to some place beyond the city limits. After the meeting had been called to order by Mr. Price in the chair, the gentlemen who were interested in the removal of the stock yards, of whom there were quite a number present, were called upon to give their reasons for and against the removal of the yards.

Mr. James Hunter then addressed the committee at some length, asking that a reasonable time be given to the cattle dealers and owners of the yards for their removal. The cattle dealers were about to organize a stock company and erect their cattle yards at some convenient point, but as yet the site had not been selected, and it would require at least three years to remove the yards, and they asked for that much time. If they were pushed too hard, and not allowed sufficient time, he was authorized to say that they would carry the matter into the courts, and he, as a tax-payer and citizen of Allegheny, did not want to help to pay for prosecuting himself. He admitted that the stock yards were an eye sore, but he denied that they caused disease or sickness, as during the time that small-pox and fever raged in Allegheny there were fewer cases in that neighborhood than in any other part of the city.

Mr. Myers stated that although not at present in the cattle business, still he had been and he took a great interest in regard to this matter. He thought that the city should not push them too hard, but allow them a reasonable time to remove the yard.

Mr. H. S. Fleeting stated that he did not think it was necessary to repeat the many arguments made at the last meeting of the Board in favor of the removal. It was sufficient they were a nuisance. He didn't want to be unreasonable in regard to allowing sufficient time for the removal of the yards, but he thought it could be done in considerable less time than three years. Mr. A. Laggate also spoke in favor of the removal of the yards, and thought it could be done in less than two years.

The room was then cleared, and after some consideration it was decided to recommend to Councils that the ordinance be passed after being so amended as to allow the owners of the present cattle yards until October 1st, 1875, to remove the same.

The committee also decided to recommend to Councils that a sewer be laid on Long alley. Adjourned.

The "Franklin," Allegheny, pays interest on time deposits.

OUR LIVELY GAS WAR.

How the Situation Now Lies Between the Rival Companies.—The Consolidated Concern Pushing Ahead Despite Opposition —A Generous Support From an Appreciative Public.—The Old Monopoly on a New Line of Action.

The Consolidated Gas Company, notwithstanding the opposition of the "Old Monopoly" and the numerous annoyances to which it has been subjected in consequence, continues to extend its pipes in every direction, and it is established to-day upon a basis so solid and has such brilliant prospects before it that not even the most sanguine of its friends ever supposed, against such an unscrupulous and formidable opponent, it could, in so short a time, achieve such great and decided success. When it was first proposed to organize the Company and furnish the people of Pittsburgh with a better and cheaper article of gas than that supplied by the old Company, the magnates of the latter institution pooh-poohed the idea and predicted that the bold effort could only end in failure. But the men with whom the new enterprise originated knew what they were about. A long and carefully-conducted series of experiments had satisfied them that they could not only make a purer and better article of gas than that furnished by the Monopoly, but could supply it at less cost, and possessing ample means, and rightly judging that their project would meet with warm encouragement from the public, they put their money into the enterprise, had new and extensive works constructed, and in a very few months from the time of their organization, were enabled to demonstrate practically the success of their scheme by supplying consumers with an illuminater greatly superior to any ever made by the old organization and at a much cheaper price.

THE OLD MONOPOLY'S LONG LEGAL AGONY.

And all this time the old organization was doing its utmost to crush out its young rival, nor has it ceased its efforts yet, but of this farther on. First, it opposed an application to Councils for the right to lay the pipes through the city; but, for once, Councils did "a good thing," and the right was not only conceded, but voted by a very large majority, greatly to the chagrin of the Sixth Street Barnacles, who thought they had Councils "set up" to kill the grant. Failing before Councils, and it becoming more and more evident that the new organization was to be a grand success, Dr. Hostetter et al. next had resort to the County Courts where they sought to have the Company enjoined from laying their pipes in the city, on the ground that he and his associates were entitled to the exclusive privilege of supplying the people of Pittsburgh with gas; but he met with no more success there than he did at City Hall, for his application was refused, and a nice bill of costs left for the disappointed stockholders to liquidate. But the Doctor is a perswering man. No bull-dog holds on with more tenacity than he when he gets a grip, legal or otherwise, and never was this peculiar trait in his character better illustrated than by his course in this case. Defeated before Councils, turned out of the local courts, and with public opinion a unit in favor of the new company, one might suppose that he would have ceased his opposition and let matters take their course; but he did nothing of the kind. There was yet a chance that the young giant which so seriously interfered with his plans and his dividends might be successfully throttled, and he was not the man to let it pass: so we next find proceedings instituted in the United States Court to annul the charter of the Consolidated Company, declare its operations without warrant of law, and thus in a manner confirm the Doctor in his pretensions to the exclusive right to furnish the city with gas. With the proceedings in the United States Court our readers are familiar. Though brought ostensibly in the name of an outside party, it was shown that the Pittsburgh Gas Company was at the bottom of the whole business, and when the Court refused a decision adverse to the monopoly the city breathed easier, and the people cried, Amen!

TRYING TO INFLUENCE PUBLIC CUSTOMERS.

The new company had by this time extended its mains along our principal streets, and the illuminating qualities of the gas it supplied being far superior to those of the article furnished by the Monopoly, and the price much lower, the defection of customers from the latter became so great as to excite the liveliest alarm among the stockholders, and it was resolved to make another effort to break up the new organization. This time Harrisburg was to be the theatre of operations, and the Attorney General of the State the party through whom it was expected the Doctor might attain his ends. Application was to be made to Mr. Dimmick to institute proceedings on behalf of the State to break the charter of the Consolidated Company, and petitions were gotten up here praying his interference in the matter on the ground that said charter was illegally obtained, and ought not in law or justice be allowed to stand. What became of these petitions or how the Doctor fared at Harrisburg we have never heard; but the fact that Mr. Dimmick has not seen fit to interfere and the new Company still continues to pursue the even tenor of its way would indicate that he met with no more success there than in Councils or before the Courts. Since the Harrisburg business the Doctor has been in Philadelphia in the interests of the monopoly, but his efforts there to interfere with the new organization appear to have been attended with no greater success than here, for the Pennsylvania Railroad, whose officers were implored to take their gas from the Doctor's concern, the inducement being a reduction from the old price of $1.60 per thousand feet to $1.00, have not only refused to entertain the Doctor's appeal, but have since entered into a contract with the new company for their supply at $1 40 per thousand feet.—Colonel Scott feeling no doubt that from the superior quality of the new gas, it is cheaper to use it at this price than the gas supplied by the old company at forty cents per thousand feet less. The authorities at Washington have, we understand, also been appealed to, to take the old gas at the Custom House and Postoffice, but, so far as heard from, they are entirely satisfied with existing arrangements, and there is very little likelihood that the Doctor will get Uncle Sam back on his rolls.

ITS YOUNG RIVAL TOO MUCH FOR IT.

So much for the efforts made to crush the new organization. A few words now as to what, in the face of all this annoyance and opposition, it has accomplished and the claims it has upon the public for support. The company started with a capital of $250,000, all of which is paid up, and that those who invested in the stock must make a good thing out of it is clear from the fact that it now commands *fifty seven dollars per share—a premium of seven dollars over its par value*—and cannot be had even at this figure. The works of the Company are among the most complete and extensive in the country, and though but a few months in operation, the daily consumption is now nearly 300,000 feet, and new applications from consumers are received every day. Every foot of ground owned by the Company, the seven miles of pipes laid and pipes for two miles additional not yet put down, and its buildings, &c., have not only all been paid for, but it has besides a large surplus on hand, and will at its next meeting probably declare a handsome dividend. This, for a new organization, is a handsome showing, and speaks well for the judgement with which its affairs are managed; but its receipts for the coming year will be infinitely greater and will foot up an aggregate which will astonish the croaking old fogies who saw naught but ruin for the projectors of the enterprise, and could never be convinced of its success.

REDUCTIONS COMPELLED BY COMPETITION.

A short time ago a rumor prevailed that Doctor Hostetter, from his abundant means, was arranging to get control of the new company as he did of the old by buying up its stock, but ample precautions to prevent such a catastrophe were taken at the time, and no fear need be felt now that he will ever have a voice in its management. The stock is held by men who appreciate its worth and would not sell to him at any price. He can, moreover, in a manner be pledged to run the works in the interests of the public as well as their own, which would be impossible had he a controlling voice in their management. And here we would impress on our citizens the importance of giving all the support and encouragement possible to the new organization, for the reason that through its establishment our gas bills have been reduced largely cut down but we have been emancipated in a measure from the tyranny and insolence of a monopoly which recognized no other law or justice than its own rules and behests, and from whose extortions, no matter how gross or palpable, there was in reality no appeal. Previous to the establishment of the new company we had to pay $1.45 per thousand feet for gas. When the new organization was about to start, the price was reduced to $1.60, and now, when the monopoly finds it has to do something to retain its customers, who are deserting it just as fast as the new company can supply them, it resorts to the desperate expedient of cutting the price down to $1, which is, perhaps, less than it costs to supply gas, and must therefore be a losing game at which not even Dr. Hostetter can afford to play at too long.

A WORD OF WARNING TO CONSUMERS.

The public, however, will not be deceived by this dodge into a withdrawal of their support from the new Company, for they know that to it belongs the credit of having caused the reductions already made by the old organization, and that if it were out of the way to-morrow the price would not only be put up to the highest limit allowed by law, but the quality of the gas furnished would be inferior, as of the old, and the insolence of the Monopoly become intolerable. For this reason, and the further well-established fact that Consolidated gas at $1.40 is cheaper than the old Company's gas at $1.00, our readers will see that there is nothing to be saved by using the old gas, while by taking the new, the Consolidated company will be strengthened, and in time enabled to make a reduction on its present tariff. It is the interest of all to deal with the new Company, no matter to what figure the Monopoly for the time being reduces its price; and in its efforts to extend its sphere of operations, the Consolidated organization should receive from all the heartiest encouragement.—*Dispatch.*

At 25 cts.
At 28 cts.
At 31 "
At 35 "
At 37½ "
At 45 "
At 50 "
At 55 "
At 60 "

The best values in Black Alpacas in this market.

A. W. Erwin & Co.

Good Muslins
At 6¼ cents.
Good Muslins
At 8 cents.
Good Muslins
At 10 cents.
Best Muslins
At 17½ cents,
At Erwins',
Federal street
and
Fifth avenue.

At 50 cts.
Good Corsets usually sold at 75 cts.
A. W. Erwin & Co.

At 37 1-2 cts.
Case Colored Poplins. Cost 50 cents. Sold to import.
A. W. Erwin & Co.

At $1.25.
Best Black Kid Gloves on 2 button. Our own importation.
A. W. Erwin & Co.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

....The general report was, that yesterday was unpleasant.

....Liberty street mud, beyond the Union Depot, is the blackest.

....Rev. Dr. C. A. Holmes is in the city, from Harrisburg, on a brief visit to friends.

....The Park Commission of Allegheny met last evening and approved bills amounting to $600.

....Charles F. Schanlan is charged with wilful and corrupt perjury before Alderman McMasters.

....The proclamation for the election for a Mayor for the unexpired term of Mayor Callow will be issued to-day.

....It is delightful of a wet day to hunt items on Penn avenue, that thoroughfare is kept in such a healthy (?) condition.

....The cigar men who were worsted by members of the Y. M. C. A. are now seeking revenge by trumping up charges against them.

....340 shares of the Household Gas Company, a new corporation which will soon commence business in this city, has thus far been taken.

....It is more than likely that the Republican Executive Committee of Allegheny city will be called together for a meeting on Saturday evening next.

....On Thursday a meeting of the South Side members of Councils is to be held, for the purpose it is said of adopting a plan for uniformity of action in Councils.

....It would be pleasant to see the gas lamps lit on the walks leading to the Union Depot on Liberty street from Washington, and on the bridge in rear of the Elevator.

....James Russel is believed to have larcenated $14.12 worth of carpet from the Pennsylvania Company. At least, that is the charge made by Charles Sippy before Alderman McMasters.

....In a deed left for record in the County Recorder's office, the terms of sale are set forth as follows: "One dollar and the love and affection of a father lawful money of the United States, etc."

....Forepaugh did not spread his canvas on Thirty-first street and Penn avenue yesterday, and consequently, a great many people who would have gone to see the show anyhow, were disappointed.

....A member of the Police Committee informed our reporter last night that no charges had been officially brought before that body against Chief of Police Irwin, for permitting the partner of Allen, the bank swindler, to go free.

....Rev. Geo. Beecher, nephew of H. W. Beecher, of First Presbyterian church, Cincinnati, will address the Womens Convention to-morrow, (Wed.) at ten o'clock in Dr. Howard's church, Penn St. Mother Stewart will also address the meeting.

....A wagon stalled in a hole on Penn avenue, near the Niagara engine house, yesterday afternoon, and it took just an hour and twenty minutes to get it out. The air smelled of brimstone in the vicinity of where the driver of the team stood.

....The hearing in the case of Wm. Mc. Cutcheon et al. vs. the city of Pittsburgh and the Liberty Avenue Commissioners, which was to have come off yesterday in the Common Pleas Court, has been postponed until Saturday at eleven o'clock.

....Owing to the dampness of the atmosphere yesterday the Special Committee on the adjustment of the difficulty between the Connellsville railroad and the Second Avenue Connellsville, did not meet as was at first believed. The next consultation will probably be made to-morrow.

....John Earll, John Eaton and Beulah Eat n, who were arrested last week by Detective Benson in Crawford county for manufacturing and passing counterfeit coin, have had a hearing before the mayor of that city breathed easier, and the people cried, Amen!

TRYING TO INFLUENCE PUBLIC CUSTOMERS.

The new company had by this time extended its mains along our principal streets, and the illuminating qualities of the gas it supplied being far superior to those of the article furnished by the Monopoly, and the price much lower, the defection of customers from the latter became so great as to excite the liveliest alarm among the stockholders, and it was resolved to make another effort to break up the new organization. This time Harrisburg was to be the theatre of operations, and the Attorney General of the State the party through whom it was expected the Doctor might attain his ends. Application was to be made to Mr. Dimmick to institute proceedings on behalf of the State to break the charter of the Consolidated Company, and petitions were gotten up here praying his interference in the matter on the ground that said charter was illegally obtained, and ought not in law or justice be allowed to stand. What became of these petitions or how the Doctor fared at Harrisburg we have never heard; but the fact that Mr. Dimmick has not seen fit to interfere and the new Company still continues to pursue the even tenor of its way would indicate that he met with no more success there than in Councils or before the Courts. Since the Harrisburg business the Doctor has been in Philadelphia in the interests of the monopoly, but his efforts there to interfere with the new organization appear to have been attended with no greater success than here, for the Pennsylvania Railroad, whose officers were implored to take their gas from the Doctor's concern, the inducement being a reduction from the old price of $1.60 per thousand feet to $1.00, have not only refused to entertain the Doctor's appeal, but have since entered into a contract with the new company for their supply at $1 40 per thousand feet.—Colonel Scott feeling no doubt that from the superior quality of the new gas, it is cheaper to use it at this price than the gas supplied by the old company at forty cents per thousand feet less. The authorities at Washington have, we understand, also been appealed to, to take the old gas at the Custom House and Postoffice, but, so far as heard from, they are entirely satisfied with existing arrangements, and there is very little likelihood that the Doctor will get Uncle Sam back on his rolls.

ITS YOUNG RIVAL TOO MUCH FOR IT.

So much for the efforts made to crush the new organization. A few words now as to what, in the face of all this annoyance and opposition, it has accomplished and the claims it has upon the public for support. The company started with a capital of $250,000, all of which is paid up, and that those who invested in the stock must make a good thing out of it is clear from the fact that it now commands *fifty seven dollars per share—a premium of seven dollars over its par value*—and cannot be had even at this figure. The works of the Company are among the most complete and extensive in the country, and though but a few months in operation, the daily consumption is now nearly 300,000 feet, and new applications from consumers are received every day. Every foot of ground owned by the Company, the seven miles of pipes laid and pipes for two miles additional not yet put down, and its buildings, &c., have not only all been paid for, but it has besides a large surplus on hand, and will at its next meeting probably declare a handsome dividend. This, for a new organization, is a handsome showing, and speaks well for the judgement with which its affairs are managed; but its receipts for the coming year will be infinitely greater and will foot up an aggregate which will astonish the croaking old fogies who saw naught but ruin for the projectors of the enterprise, and could never be convinced of its success.

REDUCTIONS COMPELLED BY COMPETITION.

A short time ago a rumor prevailed that Doctor Hostetter, from his abundant means, was arranging to get control of the new company as he did of the old by buying up its stock, but ample precautions to prevent such a catastrophe were taken at the time, and no fear need be felt now that he will ever have a voice in its management. The stock is held by men who appreciate its worth and would not sell to him at any price. He can, moreover, in a manner be pledged to run the works in the interests of the public as well as their own, which would be impossible had he a controlling voice in their management. And here we would impress on our citizens the importance of giving all the support and encouragement possible to the new organization, for the reason that through its establishment our gas bills have been reduced largely cut down but we have been emancipated in a measure from the tyranny and insolence of a monopoly which recognized no other law or justice than its own rules and behests, and from whose extortions, no matter how gross or palpable, there was in reality no appeal. Previous to the establishment of the new company we had to pay $1.45 per thousand feet for gas. When the new organization was about to start, the price was reduced to $1.60, and now, when the monopoly finds it has to do something to retain its customers, who are deserting it just as fast as the new company can supply them, it resorts to the desperate expedient of cutting the price down to $1, which is, perhaps, less than it costs to supply gas, and must therefore be a losing game at which not even Dr. Hostetter can afford to play at too long.

A WORD OF WARNING TO CONSUMERS.

The public, however, will not be deceived by this dodge into a withdrawal of their support from the new Company, for they know that to it belongs the credit of having caused the reductions already made by the old organization, and that if it were out of the way to-morrow the price would not only be put up to the highest limit allowed by law, but the quality of the gas furnished would be inferior, as of the old, and the insolence of the Monopoly become intolerable. For this reason, and the further well-established fact that Consolidated gas at $1.40 is cheaper than the old Company's gas at $1.00, our readers will see that there is nothing to be saved by using the old gas, while by taking the new, the Consolidated company will be strengthened, and in time enabled to make a reduction on its present tariff. It is the interest of all to deal with the new Company, no matter to what figure the Monopoly for the time being reduces its price; and in its efforts to extend its sphere of operations, the Consolidated organization should receive from all the heartiest encouragement.—*Dispatch.*

At 12 1-2 Cents,
The Best Bleached Muslin ever sold in this market at the price,
A. W. ERWIN & CO.

A. W. Erwin & Co.,
172 and 174 Federal street, Allegheny.
26 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh,
Are the popular Dry Goods Houses of the two cities.

New Goods
Opening every day
At A. W. ERWIN & CO.'S,
172 and 174 Federal street, Allegheny,
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Dry Goods
At popular prices,
At A. W. ERWIN & CO.'S,
172 and 174 Federal street, Allegheny,
and
26 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

A Bargain.
At 50 cts.
All-silk and wool Poplin, an extra prime quality worth $1 25.
A. W. Erwin & Co.

Something About Starch —A poor starch is a nuisance to the laundress, to the housekeeper, and to every one who has taste enough to enjoy clean linen. Not only does the lady or the gentleman who suffers common starch to intrude upon their cloths deny themselves an important luxury, but they suffer in other ways, for common starch being impure, yellow, sour, or musty, discolors or destroys their linen. To satisfy any person what a pure article really is, let them try Duryeas' "Satin Gloss Starch." It is easy to use, gives a beautiful, clear finish, is snow white, and goes further than any other starch made. MWF.

Removal.
Franklin Savings Bank, Allegheny, have removed to their new building, No. 171 Federal street.

Go to George W. Stevenson & Bro.'s for your cheap Stoves and Tinware, and House Furnishing Goods. WTHS

George W. Stevenson & Bro. can sell at $10.

THE CRUSADERS.

The Temperance Movement in Lawrenceville—Large Meeting Last Night in the Seventh U. P. Church—"Mother Stewart" Addresses the Meeting, &c., &c.

A large audience assembled in the Seventh U. P. church, Forty-fourth street, last night. The announcement having been made that "Mother Stewart," the pioneer temperance reformer, from Ohio, was to address the meeting.

The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. Watkins, which was followed by the reading of the Secretary's report of the last month's work. The report contained many interesting notes of progress of the woman's war and the manner in which it was carried on.

Rev. Andrews read a portion of Scripture, after which the President of the meeting, Mrs. Andrews, announced that a dispatch had been received, stating that "Mother" Stewart would arrive in the city on the 6:30 train, and as a carriage had been sent down, she would be present shortly.

Mr. French was introduced and addressed the meeting at some length. Mrs. Stofel, a lady connected with the movement in this end of town, offered a fervant prayer for the cause.

"Mother" Stewart was announced, and on her entering the room, it was the signal for loud and continued applause. She was attired in a plain black dress and drab bonnet, and was altogether a neat looking old Methodist lady.

Taking the platform she said:

Dear Friends.—This is to me indeed a touching occasion, and I feel deeply affected. But my friends I wish to remind you I am only mortal, only a poor weak instrument in the hands of God. I am so glad to know that you dear friends are in such good working condition, you have had your union meetings, your prayer meetings, and are getting along well. The work to be done is a vast one, and it will be accomplished when the Christians get down low at the foot of the Cross, and pray and supplicate for aid and success.

You, of course, heard of our work in Ohio, and you are questioning yourselves, doubtless, if you can succeed here, as we did there. We say you can. It is the subject of conversation everywhere. They all expect you to succeed; even the liquor men, although they put a bold face on the matter. But don't you make the mistake of expecting this work will be done immediately. It must have time. It is the work of Christ and it must be done. We have all been cold and slow, but now we are coming up in power and strength, and the liquor men are trembling, and they will be afraid of the power in their hands, and the men in office, but they are arrayed against righteousness and they must ultimately fall.

And this work has its lessons, I would not exchange my experience to-day for one million dollars.

Some one told me you had 500 saloons; I think many more. And how many churches? Look at the fearful comparison.

Nearly two thousand years ago the angels on Judea's plains sang, "Peace on earth and good will to men," then the Saviour came. He said, "Go forth and preach my gospel;" and, my sisters, it has been preached. I would have been evangelized. But that God has at last called us women out, and I say to you, consecrate yourselves to this work. In Fairmount yesterday a sister was afraid to go out to pray on account of her husband. I say no man has a right to say whether a woman shall go forth in this work or not; let them do it at their peril.

In the city here you visit a saloon. You go, and a committee is allowed to enter. You are treated politely, and talked to pleasantly by the proprietor. Of course, all this is reported in the papers, and it causes these men to be looked on with favor. But they are wiser than you. Don't go in a committee to them, but go in a band; in the name of the Lord.

I don't believe there is a saloon keeper in these two States who has not violated the liquor law. The lady here stated that there was a monster in Wheeling who is supported by the illegal influence that he scarcely dare say a word on the subject of temperance, only against it.

During the course of her address she spoke very touchingly of many incidents connected with her work in Ohio, some in the audience being effected to tears.

At the close of her remarks, the audience were dismissed with the benediction.

Mrs Stewart will address the meeting held to-day at 2 P. M., at Dr. Howard's Second Presbyterian church.

TEMPERANCE AT WILKINSBURG.

A very large and spirited meeting of the friends of temperance was held on Monday evening, at the Methodist Church, Wilkinsburg, 37th ward. Rev. S. M. Henderson presided and Thomas R. Bilhorn acted as Secretary.

Mr. W. B. Ross, of Allegheny, addressed the meeting upon the importance of the new ward organizing for defence against the encroachments of the liquor traffic, and offered some of his well selected stock of choice Teas, Groceries, &c., which he is retailing at the lowest wholesale price. Call and see goods and learn price.

MWF

The Anderson Sash Balance is being introduced in the leading business houses of the country, including government buildings.

The "Siege of Derry" and the Battle of the Boyne at Library Hall on Thursday evening next. See advertisement.

The works of the Anderson Sash Balance Company are at the corner of Twenty-ninth and Railroad streets.

Meat and Bread Sales
at No. 131 Federal St. Allegheny.

Toilet Ware
at Geo. W. Stevenson & Bro., No. 131 Federal St. Allegheny.

Franklin Savings Bank, Allegheny, have removed to their new house, No. 171 Federal street.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Deeds Filed for Record.

The following deeds were filed in Recorder Richardson's office April 27th:

Wm. Frees to Sarah Wilson, April 4, 1873, lot in Harrison township, 40x138½ feet. Price $225 ....Gerrge Herron to Christopher Kisling, April 13, 1874, lots 13 and 14 in Marshall's plan, Chartiers borough, 18x113½ feet. Price $900....Joseph Orr and John Brown to Alex. Orr, April 20, 1874, lot on Carroll street, Second ward, Allegheny. Price $2,320....Isabella S. Wright to Joseph Orr, April 16, 1874, lot on Carroll near Jefferson street, Allegheny. Price $900....Robert Henderson to Joseph Walsh, April 16, 1874, lot on Locust street in Pine township containing 113 acres and 18 perches; price $8,900....Wm. King to Leonhard Kauffman, April 9, 1874, lot on South street, Thirty-first ward, Pittsburgh, 25x150 feet. Price $250....John Brown, Jr.'s administrators to H. L. McCullough, April 22, 1874, lot on North avenue, Allegheny, 90x100 feet. Price $16 000....B. Gifford and Thomas H. Bakewell to John W. Chalfant and C. B. Hazlett, February 24, 1874, two lots in McClure township. Price $5,400....Thomas Kerr to C. W. Sloan, September 8, 1872, lot 35x75 feet on Congress street, Pittsburgh. Price, $1,600....W. B. Bratt to Herman Deuch, March 1, 1873, triangular lot, on the Ohio river, Jack's Run road, Ross township. Price, $250....John Alderson, Executor, to John Morgan, December 6, 1873, lot on Homestead Farm, Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh, 25 feet front. Price $2....John H. Page to Josephine A. Page, July 1, 1863, lot on Sidney street, Birmingham, 96x120 feet. Price, $1,....George Flower, M. D., to Wm. Stewart, March 16, 1871, lot on Hazelwood avenue, Pittsburgh, 25x150 feet. Price, $1,000....Wm. Stewart to H. C. Lentz, March 26, 1874, same lot as above. Price $1600....Anton Eberiz to Nicholas Denmarsh, April 8, 1874, lot on Fifteenth street, Twenty-eighth ward, Pittsburgh, 24x56½ feet. Price $2,400 ....Sarah Aiken to John W. Pittock, March 6, 1874, two lots on Highland Ave., Twentieth ward, Pittsburgh, in Aiken's plan. Price, $,000....Jas. Cochran et al. to the plaintiffs, named James Quinn, was run over by one of the cars of the company on Sarah street, near Eighteenth, Twenty-sixth ward, South Side, and almost instantly killed. The name of the driver was G. T. Little, and the plaintiffs allege that he "drove so negligently, carelessly and recklessly, and at a rate of speed so rapid, dangerous and unlawful, that James Quinn, an infant son, being on the street, was knocked down and run over, two of the wheels of the car passing over his body and causing his death." Damages are claimed in the sum of $10,000.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—The great society drama entitled "Led Astray," was witnessed last evening, on the occasion of its second presentation, by a large and appreciate audience, notwithstanding the excessive inclemency of the weather. As on its first production, all the principal *roles* were most admirably rendered. One valuable element in the piece is that other than the leading characters are well drawn, and the ladies and gentleman who support Mrs. Bowers have something more to do than in average plays. "Led Astray" will be repeated this evening.

LIBRARY HALL.—The bad weather did not prevent a fair sized audience from witnessing the initial performance of Kelly & Leon's minstrels last evening. They gave a selected programme of minstrelsy, and their acts included many novelties. The company is one of the best that has ever appeared here, and their specialties of comic opera is something that is worth witnessing, being in every sense of the word, artistic. They give their last performance in Library Hall this evening, and show in Liberty Hall, East Liberty, to-morrow evening. They deserve crowded houses.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—This afternoon the Royal Marionettes give a grand matinee for ladies and children, which will no doubt be largely patronized. On Friday evening, Mons. Gray and Trimble, the gentlemanly ushers, who are always courteous and obliging, of this house, will be the recipients of a benefit. The house no doubt will be tested to its full capacity. The Royal Marionettes appear.

FORBAUGH'S AGGREGATION.—The wet weather did not cast a pampener on this show, if it did prevent it from spreading its canvass in this city yesterday. It will show to-day in Birmingham, on the car stable lots. That the show is one of the best that travels no one disputes, and it only stays to-day on the South Side, going to-morrow to the Union Skating Park, Allegheny, where it exhibits the balance of the week.

MARTIN'S NEW VARIETY THEATRE.—This new and favorite place of resort will give its fourth matinee this afternoon, when the thirty-one artists will appear in a monster olio. For the evening a grand olio has been prepared, and many novelties are in preparation.

LECTURE AT LIBRARY HALL.—To-morrow evening Rev. W. H. Gill will lecture at Library Hall on "William the Third." The reverend gentleman is well known, and he, no doubt, will handle the subject ably. Toerge's orchestra will give a choice programme of music, from seven to eight o'clock.

CITY HALL.—The Orphans' Fair continues in successful operation at City Hall. The evening promenade is very attractive to the young folks and is participated in by large numbers. The chances in the various articles are being rapidly taken, and the indications are that the Fair will be a great success.

At 25 cts,
Camels Hair Da Bege for suits. A Good Bargains.
A. W. Erwin & Co.

Cheap Stoves.
You can get the cheapest stoves at Geo. W. Stevenson & Bro., No. 131 Federal street, Allegheny.

THE COURTS.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Criminal Court.

[*Before Judge Collier.*]

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. James Russell, charged on oath of James Hooper with larceny and receiving stolen goods from the Fort Wayne Railroad cars, the jury is out.

A verdict of "guilty" was rendered to-day in the case of Thomas Woods, tried yesterday afternoon for larceny and receiving stolen goods. The accused was one of the parties arrested for stealing from the Fort Wayne Railroad Company.

A *nolle prosequi* was allowed in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Edward Mulberger and Michael Brusenderfor, also indicted for larceny and receiving stolen goods.

Alexander Coble plead *nolo contendere* to the charge of fornication and bastardy, on oath of Hester Hetley, and was discharged on his own recognizance to pay costs.

John Collegan was found guilty of fornication and bastardy on oath of Miss Dorison.

In the case of Christ Lehman, indicted for assault and battery, the jury found a verdict of not guilty and directed the prosecutor to pay the costs. Albert Sanders was convicted of aggravated assault and battery. These were cross suits.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.
W. A. Tyre et al.,
Henry Hershauer,
Peter Wels,
Henry Bain,
Thomas Spence,
Frank Weigand,
Annie Eiserl,
James E. March et al.,
I. Cready,
Francis Frank et al.,
W. B. Barton,